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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE WHISKY TRUST GRAB

Startling Showing Made by the Company's Books.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED

The Experts Find Gross Irregularities —No Record Appears of Many Large Sums Expended by Greenhut.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Of the many sensations furnished by the Whisky Trust since Joseph B. Greenhut first had himself appointed receiver and was ousted by the stockholders, none approaches in magnitude that furnished by the filing with Judge Showalter, in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, of the balance sheet of the company as it appeared March 31, 1893. Practically the whole period of the reign of the Greenhut faction is covered by the figures given therein, which are startling even to those who had been told in advance that disclosures of an unusual nature were to be made. The sum of $1,139,443 is totally unaccounted for, to say nothing of the other items which appear all right at first glance and which are offset by figures on the books.

The first irregular item occurs in the purchase of the Shufeldt and Calumet distilleries. The net cost of these distilleries, after charging inventory to capital in operating plants, is put down at $1,634,279. The amount derived from the sale of 34,984 shares of treasury stock (these are the shares which the company sold to itself) is then deducted, leaving in round numbers $60,000. A note by the experts in regard to this purchase charges that $244,443 is unaccounted for on the books. The note is as follows:

We find no vouchers showing the payments for the Shufeldt distillery. We find only a check for the amount charged on the books—$1,600,000—with a memorandum on the back of credits by payments aggregating $1,355,557, and of the balance of $244,443 to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's credit, with Lyman J. Gage, then Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which the books take no account.

Another note in the same connection is as follows:

To meet cash payments required by contracts for purchase of the Calumet distillery the following two deposits were made in Chicago: Deposit of $100,000 in First National Bank, Chicago, and deposit of $150,000 in Chicago National Bank; no voucher or check showing to whom paid.

In the opinion of those who are in a position to know, while no open charge can be made on this last information, it shows a method of bookkeeping, if nothing more, that is exceedingly irregular.

Coming to the purchase of the Star, Crescent, Central, and Nebraska distilleries, the report of the expert says:

We find no voucher or other evidence of the expenditure of six drafts on J. B. Greenhut, issued between Nov. 15 and 30, 1892, and paid through the German-American National Bank of Peoria, supposed to be drawn for cash payments on account of these distilleries.

Five matured notes of Samuel Woolner in favor of the Star and Crescent and the Central and Nebraska distilleries, all paid by exchange through the German-American National Bank, amounted to $185,000, and $200,000 was paid to Samuel Woolner, for which there is no voucher, and to which the experts have affixed the note, "Explanation required."

The total deductions from the cost of the purchase of these distilleries are put down at $185,000, which is the second discrepancy shown in the report.

The third discrepancy comes under the head of "Items to be accounted for." The sum of these is $510,134. They are itemized as follows:

Payments to J. B. Greenhut, Jan. 13, 1893, through German-American National Bank, $9,000.

Payment to Samuel Woolner, Jan. 12, 1893, check on Central Trust Company, New-York, canceled check missing, $60,000.

Payment to Samuel Woolner, Jan. 12, 1893, check on Central Trust Company, New-York, canceled check missing, $81,000.

Draft on National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, favor of Counselman & Day or company, $204,703. (Bought on Feb. 20, 1893, through German-American National Bank. No voucher found, and only explanation being the words, "Settlement of purchase," written in books subsequent to the original entry.)

Check on German-American National Bank, dated Dec. 23, 1892, $400,000. (This check was given to cover payment of four Eastern drafts of $100,000 each, in favor of Moore & Schley, a brokerage firm, dated at New-York, and signed by J. B. Greenhut, President, and drawn through the Peoria Bank. As with the preceding item, the only explanation being the word "purchases," written in the books subsequent to the original entry.)

This makes the total of the items unaccounted for about $754,703, but there is a credit with the Central Trust Company of New-York of $244,568, which reduces these figures to $510,134. This money is put down as loss, charged against investment accounts in the report of the experts, and a note states the amount was written off after the books were closed for the fiscal year of 1893, and that no details or information was given. The accounting for these large expenditures, among them a loan to H. L. Terrell, trustee, of $27,000, is shown, say the experts in their report, for the sole purpose of agreeing with the company's books, otherwise it would merit notice only as one of the methods used for accounting. The following remarkable note closes the balance sheet:

The company's books are under the charge of the Treasurer, who is also one of the Directors. They contain figures only which have been entered by the bookkeeper, without any information as to their meaning, except what the Treasurer chose to give him, or what he may have inferred from the circumstances. The Treasurer understood the books, but no one else, except possibly, the Directors; hence it has been and is an impossibility to properly audit the expenditures, which run into millions, from the books in their present condition. Some idea of the total lack of information in the books is given by the notes attached in this report to some of the items.

Levi Mayer and S. D. Rine of the Reorganization Committee left for Peoria this afternoon to attend the annual meeting of the trust there to-morrow.

PEORIA, Ill., April 16.—The members of the Whisky Trust Reorganization Committee who are here to attend the annual meeting of the company have information that Greenhut will anticipate his fall by resigning from the Presidency, and not face the stockholders in any way, not even presenting a report for the year. It is also understood that no member of the old Directory will attend the meeting which will be held to-morrow. Receiver McNulta will ask the court to cancel the leases of seventy out of eighty distilleries now controlled by the trust. It is said that a syndicate of Peoria distillers has been organized to bid on the property of the trust in a lump, and, failing to get it, will organize a Pekin and Peoria Trust, because spirits can be produced here cheaper than anywhere else.

The Bridgeport Alderman Found.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 16.—Word was received to-night that Alderman W. E. Flynn, missing since Saturday, had been found at Hunter's Point, L. I., and was held to await the arrival of friends.

DR. PARKHURST ATTACKS STRONG

Says the Mayor "May Be Misleading Us," and Is "Persuaded He Is Ready to Sacrifice Our Entire Movement."

BOSTON, April 16.—Dr. Parkhurst said in an interview last night, regarding the administration of affairs in New-York City:

"The situation of affairs in New-York is problematical, but not hopeless. Take the vacant offices in the Police Commission, for instance. Three Commissioners should have been appointed some time ago, but not one of them, so far as I know, has been selected. What Mayor Strong means is beyond my comprehension. Thus far, particularly in regard to this matter, he has hesitated in a manner which does not give us much confidence.

"He may be misleading us. He may have some shrewd motives. All we are permitted to observe is his disposition to disregard the platform on which he was elected, and upon which, as I said in my address, he is pledged before God and man to stand.

"I firmly believe that Mayor Strong is willing to give up his non-partisan ideas for the sake of special legislation which he favors.

"I am persuaded that he is ready to sacrifice our entire movement to accomplish his desires. But he should not—he cannot—do so. Where would be his consistency? Tammany put two Republicans on the Police Board. What the Mayor will do is a problem; and I have doubts of the result.

"At the same time Mayor Strong is not openly in favor of the bi-partisan element. He will not be bossed by Platt.

"Platt may dominate the situation, but he does not control Strong; he may rule the Legislatures at Albany, but he is not able to run New-York City. Platt can't control the Governor, either. He wanted Mr. Morton to interfere with the new order of things, but the Governor refused. Strong and Platt have many views in common.

"The situation in New-York is problematical, as I have said, but not discouraging. I am not pleased with the turn of events, but, however, shall meet future problems as vigorously as I have met them in the past.

"We can't let up for a moment. You can't stop momentum. If we rest for a moment we would not be able to estimate the loss. No, we'll go onward. 'Onward' is our motto. We'll continue the campaign beyond New-York City, throughout the whole State."

When shown a report of Dr. Parkhurst's Boston interview yesterday, Mayor Strong said that he had not read it, would not read it then, and would not talk about it.

KILLED BY A FALLING BUILDING

The Collapse of the Tietz Block in Gloversville, N. Y., Causes the Death of Two Men—Two Injured.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 16.—The walls of the new Tietz Building collapsed about noon to-day, causing the death of two painters and injuring two plumbers. The list of dead and injured:

FREEMAN, J. A., plumber; injured about the head.
KARG, JOHN, plumber's helper; scalp cut and back injured.
VEEDER, ABRAM, painter; crushed to death.
VEEDER, WASHINGTON, painter; crushed to death.

A rear addition to the building, owned by S. H. Shotwell, was crushed by the falling débris, and the building owned by B. W. Newman was damaged in the same way.

Freeman and his helper, Karg, were doing the plumbing work on the second floor of the building, and were borne down with the mass of walls and timber. The men were able to walk to Freeman's shop.

Washington and Abram Veeder of Johnstown, were killed instantly.

Mayor Dewey called a meeting of the Common Council to inquire into the cause of the fatality and take such action as may be necessary.

Abram Veeder was fifty-three years old and leaves a wife, son, and daughter. Washington Veeder was about forty-five. He leaves a wife and two small children at Johnstown.

Tietz can recover no insurance on his building, his policy not covering such losses. What remains of the building will be torn down, making a total loss.

IT WILL BE DETERMINED TO-DAY

Probable that Ships Arriving After Nightfall Will Be Allowed to Go to Their Docks at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—It is probable that the question whether ships arriving in New-York Harbor after nightfall shall be permitted to proceed to their docks after passing Quarantine will be decided to-morrow. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin has been busy to-day drafting a new set of regulations to cover the proposed changes in the existing system.

A dispatch was sent this afternoon to Collector Kilbreth at New-York to come immediately to Washington, and it is assumed that he will be at the Treasury Department to-morrow when Secretary Carlisle reaches his desk. Mr. Hamlin, by that time, will have completed a draft of the regulations, and the two Secretaries and Collector Kilbreth will go over them, point by point, in the endeavor to reach a satisfactory solution of the problem presented. The question of additional Inspectors and their compensation cuts a considerable figure in the matter.

Although the Treasury officers were unwilling to discuss the subject to-day, it is believed that the privilege of docking at night, which Collector Kilbreth has asked for, will be accorded in an order to be issued by Secretary Carlisle. So far as is known, the objections made by certain representatives of foreign steamship companies have not carried any weight at the Treasury Department.

Dr. Dvorak Goes Abroad.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd's steamship Saale was Dr. Antonian Dvorak, the Director of the National Conservatory of Music of America. Previous to his departure, at the dock, he was surrounded by friends and pupils.

When asked concerning his plans for this Summer Dr. Dvorak said:

"It is my intention to continue my work on the American opera Hiawatha, which I hope to have produced here next year.

The President Reviews a Parade.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The colored people of the District of Columbia to-day celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of involuntary servitude in the District by a street parade and public exercise. The procession was reviewed at the White House by the President, who stood alone on the portico, and at the District Government building by the District Commissioners.

PLATT HAS A NEW WRITER

Republican State Committee Joins His Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS TO EDITORS

The Lauterbach Address Indorsed—Comment on the Mayor's Proposed Move Respecting Kerwin and Murray.

The local political row in the Republican Party has been officially made a State affair by Mr. Platt. The State machinery has been brought to bear by Mr. Platt, and, in addition to his literary bureau, the Republican State Committee has been grinding out "confidential" letters to country newspaper editors.

Mr. Platt has set his State Committee to work to show that Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin are really responsible for the defeat of Tammany last November, and this same organization has, over the names of the Chairman and Executive Chairman, tried to make it appear that when Mayor Strong announced that he was going to remove these Commissioners he declared "war on the Republican organization," and gave a "vicious thrust at the vitals of the party itself."

It was generally known and understood that this proposed removal was something of an annoyance to Mr. Platt, but it was not thought that it was so serious.

The State Committee, over which Charles W. Hackett presides, has indorsed the Lauterbach address which was issued about two weeks ago. That is to say, a letter indorsing it, and signed by Chairman Hackett and Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., has been distributed quite generally. Here is a copy of it:

Republican State Committee,
Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New-York, April 4, 1895.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman.
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman Ex. Committee.
Edward B. Harper, Treasurer.
John S. Kenyon, Secretary.
Reuben L. Fox, Chief Clerk.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Editor of The ——

Dear Sir: Mayor Strong of New-York City has seen fit to announce that he will remove from office Charles H. Murray and Michael Kerwin, the two Republican Police Commissioners. The Mayor knows that last November, for the first time in nearly a score of years, there was a fair election and an honest count of the votes cast in the city, and that this was due to the untiring efforts and absolute faithfulness of these Commissioners. More than 124,000 Republican votes were polled, honestly counted, and the Republican ticket elected—a result which would have been impossible had it not been for their tireless vigilance and steadfast fidelity. The Mayor's conduct, therefore, seems a declaration of war on the Republican organization, and a vicious thrust at the vitals of the party itself.

The inclosed statement of the Hon. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is a faithful review of the situation and of events leading up to it. Mr. Lauterbach, as you will recall, was one of the foremost members of the recent Constitutional Convention, is a distinguished lawyer, and a gentleman of spotless character.

We should be pleased to see these facts in your valuable journal, with such comments of your own as you may deem proper under existing circumstances. Very truly yours.

C. W. HACKETT, Chairman.
B. B. ODELL, Jr.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

At the time this letter was sent out, Chairman Hackett was in Florida, resting. There has been no meeting of the committee to formally indorse the document which Mr. Lauterbach prepared, but that fact, it is said, does not necessarily cut any figure. Possibly Mr. Platt retains the rubber stamp of the Chairman, so that the latter's name may be affixed during his absence, with the same weight it would have if Mr. Hackett actually "took his pen in hand."

This indorsement of Mr. Lauterbach's statement to the voters by the officers of the State Committee makes the trouble somewhat worse than it was before.

It will be remembered that on the day before Mr. Lauterbach prepared his statement another one had been sent out, signed by Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, William Brookfield, Col. S. V. R. Curger, and fourteen other prominent Republicans of this city.

The Lauterbach document spoke of these Republicans as "ambitious and envious men." It said they were "bent upon the ruin of their party," and it alluded to their actions as attended with "selfishness that has never been excelled, and an impudence that was simply astounding."

"In indorsing these utterances, Chairman Hackett has doubtless rendered it somewhat difficult for him to approach them for campaign funds, if he should ever have occasion to use their cash," said one Republican last night.

Chairman Hackett said yesterday that it was perfectly proper and regular for his name to be affixed to documents of this sort by Executive Chairman Odell.

MURUAGA GETTING READY TO GO HOME

Senor Sagrario Now in Charge of the Spanish Legation.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, called on Secretary Gresham, at the State Department to-day, and informed him that Señor Don José Felipe Sagrario, the First Secretary of the Legation, would have charge of office until the arrival of Señor Dupuy de Lome, who will succeed Señor Muruaga as Spanish Minister at Washington.

It is not known when Señor Muruaga will leave this country, but it is understood that as soon as he can arrange certain matters he will depart immediately for Spain.

M. B. Lemon Sick in This City.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 16.—Representative Mackerell of Allegheny received a telegram from New-York this morning stating that Representative Michael B. Lemon of Allegheny was dying at the Sturtevant House, in that city. He arrived in New-York on his way home from the Bermudas, where he had been for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Lemon has long been a member of the House, and is also a member of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission. His illness is due to injuries received during the war. Much sorrow is expressed by his colleagues.

The condition of Senator Lemon of Pennsylvania, who arrived at the Sturtevant House Monday from his home, and who is suffering from pulmonary trouble, was reported last night to be somewhat improved.

Lost His Church Funds.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 16.—The Rev. William P. Estes, pastor of the Methodist Church of this place, started for New-York yesterday with $90 belonging to the Church Charities Fund of the New-York East Conference, of which he is collector, in his wallet. On reaching his destination he found that his wallet was missing. He thinks some thief picked his pocket.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE A FIZZLE

Senators Stewart and Jones Fail to Reach Denver—The Latter Expresses His Sympathy with the New Movement.

DENVER, Col., April 16.—The grand council of silver men that was advertised to be held here will be indefinitely postponed, or its deliberations limited to the discussion of national issues by local leaders. The principal men for whom the local silver men had made all arrangements for a rousing reception did not materialize. Neither Senator Stewart nor Senator Jones has arrived.

Upon the letter of President Cleveland to the Chicago committee, Mr. Sibley declined to express an opinion beyond a statement that it was in a line with his previous utterances offering comfort to the workingmen without meaning anything. The reception last evening was largely attended.

Senator Jones of Nevada is at present in New-York, and will not attend the Denver conference. He has written to Mr. Sibley, expressing his disappointment at his inability to reach Denver in time for the conference, but expressing his entire sympathy with its objects. He says:

By this movement the issue is presented to the country, clean-cut and relieved of all extraneous considerations. The platform of the American Bimetallic Party is not a "straddle," and is not intended to deceive. It is simple and unmistakable. It is one upon which all the advocates of silver money can consistently stand without feeling hampered or embarrassed by any of the other questions which tend to divide political parties.

Inasmuch as it is impossible for all, or even a majority, of men to agree upon all subjects, there is nothing for a practical people to do when several important questions present themselves for solution but to first determine whether either of those questions excels the others in urgency and importance, and, if so, then to combine as one man for the solution of that question. All parties agree that upon a proper monetary system the prosperity of every industry of our people is absolutely dependent. We have the assurance of all our opponents, including the President of the United States, that without a sound money we cannot have prosperity. In this we fully concur, and, it being conceded that all other elements of prosperity must, to a greater or less extent, remain in abeyance awaiting the determination of the monetary issue, is it not the paramount duty of our people to fully discuss and inform themselves upon that issue once for all?

All evidences point to a contest of unexampled importance in 1896, the result of which, from a monetary point of view, must make it the contest of the century. Every advocate of unrestricted silver coinage should stand up and be counted unmistakably for his principles and for the faith that is in him. This he cannot do within the ranks of any political organization other than that of the American Bimetallic Party. All friends of silver should therefore rally to your support. If they will do this, they need have no fear of the failure of the cause they hold dear. They will find themselves in an overwhelming majority in the country, provided they have but the courage of their convictions—the courage to step out of the old ranks and into the new.

President Cleveland's appeal for sound money organization met with response yesterday at the meeting of the Committee on Programme for the twenty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15, 16, and 17.

The meeting was held at the National Bank of the Republic, Wall Street and Broadway. It had been called several weeks ago.

There were present William H. Rhawn, President of the National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia; W. T. Dixon, President of the National Exchange Bank, Baltimore; William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, Buffalo; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York; J. J. P. Odell, President of the Union National Bank, Chicago, and E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

The session of the committee was executive, but it was learned that each member signified his approval of the plan to make the convention in the highest degree useful to the public, as a guide and educator, in accordance with the advice in the President's letter.

It seemed to the committee that much good might be done under a wisely developed plan, especially since the convention would be held on the eve of the Fall elections. Having devoted almost all of yesterday's session to the subject, the committee will invite suggestions regarding it from bankers, with the view of shaping a plan for action at another meeting.

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS CONFER

Considering Improvements in the New-England Postal Service.

A conference of Post Office officials was held yesterday in the office of Postmaster Dayton to discuss proposed improvements in the postal service in the New-England States.

There were present Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson and his assistant, J. N. Master; Mr. Ryan, Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service, Boston; Mr. Mullen, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and R. C. Jackson, Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service in this city.

No definite plans were formulated. The officials will report the result of their deliberations to the department at Washington.

REMARKABLE OPERATION AT FLUSHING

Removal of Varicose Veins from Hip to Foot by Dr. C. A. Phelps.

FLUSHING, April 16.—A remarkable operation was successfully performed at the Flushing Sanitarium to-day by Dr. Charles A. Phelps, Chief Surgeon of the New-York Police Department and Visiting Surgeon at the Bellevue Hospital.

The operation was for the removal of varicose veins, and the patient, G. E. Rissell of Williamsport, Penn. The veins extended from the hip to the bottom of the foot. They were tied in 120 places before the operation was completed.

Dr. Phelps pronounced the case the most remarkable one he had ever seen in his experience. He was assisted by Drs. Hicks, Killilea, Garrettson, and McIlpin.

Col. Smith to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Col. Joseph Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., will be placed on the retired list of the army Thursday next, on which day he reaches the age of sixty-four years.

Col. Smith was born in New-York, from which State he entered the service in 1854. During his service he was twice breveted—in March, 1855, to Lieutenant Colonel for "superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of his department," and to Colonel in November, 1866, for "meritorious services and devotion to the sick during the prevalence of cholera af Little Rock, Ark."

Woolen Mills Resume Operations.

PUTNAM, Conn., April 16.—The Mechanicsville woolen mill is to resume operations May 1, after a shutdown of eighteen months. The woolen mills in Dayville, employing 275 hands, will resume in a week. The hands in the latter mill have been idle a year.

PERRY A CAPTIVE AGAIN

Caught Yesterday in the West Shore Yards in Weehawken.

HE WAS IN THIS CITY ON MONDAY

Called at the McAuley Mission and Was Treated at the Hudson Street Hospital.

SAYS A POLICEMAN WAS HIS GUIDE

He Tells of the Escape from Matteawan—McGuire Opened the Doors —Held for Extradition.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber and desperado, who, with four fellow-convicts, made his escape from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Matteawan, N. Y., last Wednesday night, was captured near the West Shore Railroad depot, at Weehawken, N. J., early yesterday morning.

Disheartened by his long tramp and physically exhausted by the sufferings and privations he had undergone since leaving the asylum, Perry made a feeble attempt to avoid arrest, but when pursued and captured, made no resistance.

The place where he was caught is within a stone's throw of the spot made historic by the memorable duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, on Weehawken Heights.

After he had been locked up Perry maintained a sullen silence for hours, but under the humane treatment he received from Chief of Police Simon Kelly of Weehawken his sullen mood melted away and he finally acknowledged his identity. To the Chief and the reporters he told the story of the escape and his wanderings, showing reticence only in regard to the route he took immediately after leaving the asylum. He asserts that he was tramping about this city from midnight Saturday until Monday morning, and that during this period he visited the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street, and the Hudson Street Hospital and received brusque treatment at each of these places, and that he spoke to several while wandering about here seeking for a place of refuge.

Perry was in a deplorable condition and in appearance resembled a professional tramp. Although he had apparently been able to obtain enough food to keep him from actual starvation, he had suffered a great deal from exposure and hunger.

There was a pinched look about his features, which were bronzed by exposure to the air. His feet were swollen and blistered, and walking must have been agonizing. He was scantily clad, his clothing consisting of a black sack coat thrust inside an old pair of torn trousers, a pair of old shoes, which had been split to relieve the soreness of his feet; the asylum shirt, and an old soft brown hat. He wore his suspenders over his coat. He had not a cent in his possession. In one of his pockets was an old newspaper containing an account of his escape from the asylum.

The capture is due to the vigilance of Detective Edward Clifford of the West Shore Railroad, who was assisted by Patrolman Bernard McAleese of the Weehawken police. Clifford had been on duty at the yards and depot of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken all Monday night, watching the property of the company, as the yards had been greatly infested by tramps, who had caused a great deal of trouble. He was standing at the station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning looking down the track to the southward, when he noticed two campfires, that had evidently been lighted by tramps, burning to the right of the track. He called Patrolman McAleese to accompany him to where the fires were burning.

Going down the track about 300 yards, Clifford and McAleese came upon the camp fires. One was burning on a level a few feet from the track, and around this fire four tramps were standing, warming themselves. The other fire had been lighted among some boulders on a hill that runs along the track. Three men were standing about this fire, and among them was Perry. Clifford spoke to the tramps, and warned them against destroying the property of the company.

"As I looked up at the tramps standing about the fire on the bank," said Clifford, "the light of the burning wood shone on the face of one of the men, the one who afterward proved to be Perry, and there was something about the fellow, in his appearance or his manner, which I cannot describe, which convinced me that he was not an ordinary professional tramp like his companions.

"The thought came to me that this fellow might be Perry, for whom I had been keeping a sharp lookout. The other tramps did not appear to be affected by the appearance of McAleese, but Perry was evidently uneasy. I beckoned to him, and called to him to come down.

"He replied: 'If you want me, you'll have to catch me.'

"I said to McAleese: 'Barney, go catch him!'

"As McAleese started to clamber up the hill, Perry ran along the cliff for about 100 yards. He was footsore, and didn't get along very rapidly, and McAleese was overhauling him. Perry stumbled and fell. Before he could regain his feet, the policeman caught hold of him and brought him down to where I was standing. Perry said: 'Let me go; I've done nothing.' I questioned him, and he said that he was John Marten, and that he was tramping his way to Newburg. He begged hard to be released. McAleese let go of him, but I felt that my suspicions were well founded, and I said to Perry: 'You are the man I am after, and I'll take you to the police station.' I opened his coat, and at once noticed that he still wore the asylum shirt. Then I became convinced that I had the right man.

"On the way to the police station Perry implored to be released. He said that he would do any work for me that I needed if I would not surrender him to the police. His pleading settled the fact in my mind that, if this man was not Perry, he was an escaped convict."

Perry was taken to Police Headquarters in Weehawken and locked in a cell. Chief Kelly had an interview with the prisoner, who maintained a dogged silence. Breakfast was given to him, and he appeared to enjoy the meal. He said that it was nice to get something good to eat. As the prisoner complained about the condition of his feet,

Continued on Page 2.

A FURTHER SHARP ADVANCE IN OIL

The Standard Said to be Trying to Crush the Independent Lines—European Stocks Are Much Reduced.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—Oil made another big jump toward the three-dollar mark to-day. On the Exchange the first quotation was $2.40 bid, and the first transaction in certificate oil was at $2.50. Near the close sales were made at $2.54 for the May option.

Many believe the Standard is out after the two independent pipe-line companies. The result of a deal with the Venture Oil Company, which was closed yesterday, and which gives the Standard the major portion of the production in the Sistersville field, will enable the monopoly to fulfill its contracts. As this shuts the independent people out of quite a lot of available territory, it will be seen that to fulfill their contracts they will have to pay the price named by the Standard unless new territory is developed.

Should the price of oil become so high that the independent people could not fill contracts for their foreign customers, it would give the Standard virtual control of the oil market in the United States and that part of foreign countries where it sells its product. It would also necessitate the closing of the only trunk line antagonistic to the Standard. This would leave the Standard in possession of the only direct line to the seaboard.

LONDON, April 16.—The operators in petroleum here follow closely New-York prices, venturing little on independent speculation. The American advance is supported in European markets by the generally low stocks, which in some places are nearly exhausted.

Regarding European supplies, it is difficult to get reliable figures. The Standard Oil Company holds the bulk of the trade, and does not allow the situation to become public. It is a matter of surprise that the American producers did not put up prices earlier, as the consumption of oil during the severe weather of the past Winter was enormous.

DRUGGIST MADE A MISTAKE

But the Coroner's Jury Is Not Certain His Error Cost Young Cohn's Life.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday held an inquest into the death of four-months-old Solomon Cohn, who died at 218 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street a week ago, supposedly as the result of a druggist's mistake.

It was claimed that Dr. Herman Jarecky of 1,805 Lexington Avenue wrote a prescription for a cough which included "Ol. Ricini."

Druggist Jacob Berenson of 2,257 Second Avenue, who filled the prescription, supplied "Ol. Rini," hemlock oil. The prescription was illegibly written, and several druggists who examined it failed to readily decipher the Latin.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that the druggist Jacob Berenson made a mistake in compounding a certain prescription, written by Dr. Herman Jarecky in a misleading manner, but we are not satisfied that the said compound caused the death of the deceased."

Druggist Berenson was discharged by the Coroner.

EX-SENATOR JAMES F. WILSON DYING

His Death Momentarily Expected at His Home in Fairfield, Iowa.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, April 16.—Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson is suffering from paralysis of the brain at his home in Fairfield, and it is not expected that he will live through the night. He was ill with the grip two years ago, and never has recovered.

Mr. Wilson is sixty-seven years old. He came to Fairfield from Newark, Ohio, where he was born in 1826. He previously had been admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857 and of the State Legislature from 1857 to 1861. He was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Gen. S. H. Curtiss in 1861, and was three times re-elected, retiring in 1869.

He was out of public life until 1882, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1888 and retired March 3, 1895, being succeeded by John H. Gear. His family consists of his wife and three children.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS

Conference on the Treaty Postponed by the Canadian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A telegram was received at the British Embassy to-day from Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General of Canada, stating that, in view of the early assembling of Parliament on the 18th inst., the members of the Ministry whom it was desired should be in Washington to be consulted with reference to the new treaty for the settlement of claims arising against the United States for seizures in Bering Sea will not leave until Parliament shall have adjourned. Under these circumstances the conference will probably not be held before the 1st of October next.

The consideration and preparation of the treaty need not necessarily consume more than a fortnight, so that it can be sent to the Senate for ratification immediately upon the assembling of Congress in December next.

No Break in the Higgins Column.

DOVER, Del., April 16.—The fourteenth week of the Senatorial dead-lock opened to-day with no change in the situation. Quite a large crowd assembled in the House at noon, as it was expected that to-day's ballot would show a break in the Higgins or Addicks ranks, but the expected break did not come.

The ballot, the one hundred and twelfth, resulted as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1.

Peculiar Claim Against the State.

ALBANY, April 16.—Myron J. Whitney has filed with the State Board of Claims a bill for $1,320,000. This is $5,000 per day for each of the 264 days which he was confined in the Syracuse Insane Asylum. Whitney asserts that he was restrained without due process of law, and was not insane at the time.

Will Lead the Ministerial Forces.

OTTAWA, April 16.—With the complete approval of all his colleagues, it is settled that the Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, will be the leader of the Ministerial forces in the House of Commons. Parliament will assemble on the 18th inst.

Earthquake in Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, April 16.—This city last night had two distinct earthquake shocks, lasting ten and eight seconds, respectively. The quakes were distinctly felt in the entire peninsula, but no damage is reported.

POLICE CORRUPTION FUND

Evidence of Its Influence on the Floor of the Senate.

THE BI-PARTISAN MEASURE PASSED

Reorganization Bill Amended and Its Passage Delayed, if Not Defeated.

A NEW POLICE BILL INTRODUCED BY LEXOW

Senator Reynolds the Subject of Many Personal Attacks for His Action in Bolting the Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, April 16.—A remarkable scene was witnessed in the Senate to-day. A Republican Senator from Kings named Reynolds, who since his appearance in public life has been identified as a champion of every corrupt measure that has been before the Senate, openly advocated an amendment to the New-York Police Reorganization bill, that every one, particularly including strikers, highwaymen, and freebooters, knew was backed by money, and would strangle the bill if adopted.

This Republican Senator did not at any time act on his own volition. A Democratic Senator from one of the lower New-York districts, who is known to be hand in glove with the lobbyist who handled the money that the skull and bones police society in New-York contributed, stood behind Reynolds, and repeatedly prompted him as to what he should say and do.

The Senate had passed the Raines Ballot Reform bill, and the Lexow Bi-partisan Police Commission bill, as had been foreshadowed in these dispatches, and the Police Reorganization bill was reached. Senator Lexow, realizing that three Republican Senators—Coggeshall of Oneida, Reynolds of Kings, and Robertson of Westchester—proposed to desert him and scamper to the Democrats on the amendment to permit accused policemen the right of appeal, made an earnest exhortation for delay, on the ground that no Republican Senator could afford to make a combination, and to vote with Tammany Hall Senators on a bill so important. No one better than Lexow knew that a corruption fund had been sent here to kill his bill, to kill it by having the Senate adopt the Reynolds amendments. No heavier or more audacious lobby has been seen on the floor of the Senate this session than that which appeared when the police bills were announced.

A call of the Senate was ordered, but this was merely perfunctory. The lobbyists swarmed into the hall, and followed the debate anxiously from the opening until the final vote disclosed that the people of New-York had been defeated in an honest effort for pure government.

During the debate Senator Kilburn of Franklin went out of his way to assail Senator Stapleton, while Senator Lexow took especial delight in exposing the hypocrisy of Senator Reynolds. In fact, the whole debate partook of a more personal character than has been heard this session in the Senate. While the Senators who are supposed to be affiliated with ex-Senator Platt attempted to shed tears because of the failure to pass the Reorganization bill, a close examination disclosed the fact that most of these tears were of the crocodile order. The Platt men pretended to fight for delay, but were outnumbered, because several of their colleagues who had made a combination with the Democrats refused to be bound by the action of the caucus that was held three weeks ago.

In the course of the debate more or less interest was added because of the charge from Senator Lexow that Senator Stapleton had voted against the original Lexow resolution, which proposed to investigate the New-York City departments.

Every Republican with cowardly propensities sought refuge and concealed himself behind an editorial that appeared in one of the Republican New-York dailies that advocated the passage of the amendment giving to policemen the right of appeal. The situation of the New-York police bills is as follows: Passed the Senate, the Lexow Bi-partisan Police bill; on the table in the Senate, the Reorganization bill; in the Judiciary Committee, the Police Magistrates bill.

In the House the condition of the bills is: Reported from the Cities Committee and on the order of second reading, the Bi-Partisan and the Reorganization bills, an effort similar to that made in the Senate by Mr. Cantor to substitute the Committee of Ten's bills having failed. As for the Police Magistrates bill, no doubt exists that when it reaches the Senate wads of the twenty-two-thousand corruption fund will be put where the most effective work can be done to prevent its passage.

WARM DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Reynolds Rebuked for Bolting His Party Caucus Action.

ALBANY, April 16.—When Senator Lexow called up his Bi-Partisan Police bill in the Senate, Senator Cantor offered as a substitute the Committee of Ten bill. As the purpose was to pass the bill to-day, he felt that some one from New-York should enter a protest. The proposed bill would not only continue, but would intensify, existing abuses. It would throw away the work of the investigating committee. The bill had been ordered passed by the caucus, but it was, nevertheless, opposed by the people of New-York City. A bi-partisan commission is itself political, and men are to be appointed because they are either Republicans or Democrats.

Failure to pass a single-headed bill was a notice to the force that nothing had been done to remove the abuses in the department.

Sentor O'Connor remarked that nothing new had been said by Senator Cantor. He denied that the Senator represented New-York City, and asserted that the people did want the bill. All there was in New-York was a difference of sentiment, and the duty of the Legislature was to pass such measures as were thought best. He denied the right of any Senator to act on his own judgment, in defiance of caucus action.

Senator Lexow moved a call of the Senate.

Senator Stapleton said he was glad that at last the mask had been thrown off and the fate of police legislation in this Senate was made known. He had suspected for some time that a few were to be made scapegoats. A respectable committee had labored long to perfect police legislation, but its work had been treated with ignominy. When it was proposed to slap those men

in the face and bury their bill in the garret, he had tried to give the bill decent interment. Now it is proposed solely to give a bi-partisan and civil service feature. He believed in the bi-partisan feature, but not in this one, for it would be one of trickery and deals. The only way to get a real bi-partisan feature was to have the men elected. An element and a force has decreed that the Committee of Ten bill shall not pass. When it tried to dictate to him in the caucus he bolted it, and he gloried in it. Now it was proposed to shoulder everything on himself and the two others who refused to be coerced. It was proposed to nullify these bills. After long-distance messages and all that sort of thing, there is to be an amendment giving the policemen right of appeal. But since the Committee of Ten bill could not pass, and it must be this bill or nothing, he would vote against the Committee of Ten bill.

Senator Lexow thought it was in bad taste to talk about hypnotism since, if stories were true, such influences were at work, and he would like to hear their refutation. It required forty-eight hours consideration originally to get Senator Stapleton to vote to investigate the Police Department. When the people read the history of this session right, they will know why some men stood up as champions of reform, when there was not a scintilla of reform in them. He said the Mayor did not favor the Committee of Ten bills. Senator Stapleton denied it. He said he would fight to the end any effort to amend the bills. The Committee of Ten had sent out a circular saying Senator Lexow's assertion that the Committee of Seventy was split in two on the Police bill was false. He asserted it was true. The Committee of Seventy had never seen the bill of the Committee of Ten. Senator Stapleton said the document gave the day and date when the Committee of Ten bill was accepted by the Committee of Seventy. Senator Lexow again repeated his assertion.

He then attacked the single-headed plan, on the ground that it made the Chief of Police a veritable Czar, and the Mayor would have a band of warriors behind him that could overturn any Government. To Senator Reynolds he said he never would give a Mayor of New-York power to enslave the people. He believed the next Mayor would be a Tammany Mayor, and such power should not be conferred as was proposed. If the people understood the proposition he felt certain they would rise up against the single-headed idea. Fernando Wood's administration had a single-headed commission, and the result was riot and bloodshed, and the people rose up against it. So they would do again.

Senator Stapleton took the floor to deny the statement that he tried to prevent the New-York police investigation. The committee did nothing at first, and believing then, as he now did, that it was not created to do work on account of the same influences that now prevail here, he offered a resolution empowering another committee to investigate certain corporations in New-York City. He would have been glad if the police committee had done all it could. He challenged Senator Lexow to name any hypnotic influence that had been at work on him or others.

Senator Kilburn said the action of Senator Stapleton was no surprise. If it had not been for his bolting the Republican caucus action, the New-York Police bills would have been passed long ago. He doubtless knew what he was doing.

Senator Stapleton—I accept the responsibility.

Senator Kilburn—God knows I am glad you do. I don't want to.

He added that Senator Stapleton was to blame for the bills not being laws. If there are any hypnotic influences at work from New-York they favor passing these bills. He accused Senator Stapleton of voting against the appeal action in the caucus.

"I did for a purpose," retorted Senator Stapleton.

Senator Kilburn continued: "It is easy for a man to do wrong when he don't want to do right."

Senator Stapleton made a point of order, saying: "He is misstating the records, and he knows he is."

Senator Kilburn went on to say that Senator Stapleton's explanations did not and never had explained his actions. He said he did not entirely agree with all the features of the bills, but was willing to submit to the majority. He supposed that Senator Stapleton felt a little better than his associates. But, if the reform bills failed, it would be Senator Stapleton's fault, and he knew it, because he had bolted a caucus that proposed to pass the bills.

The vote on Senator Cantor's substitute was a party vote, with the exception of Senator Reynolds, who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative—yeas 11, nays 17. It was declared lost. The bill was passed—yeas 17, nays 11, a party vote, with the exception of Senator Reynolds, who voted with the Democrats in the negative.

The Lexow Police Reorganization bill was then taken up. Senator Reynolds offered his right of appeal amendment. Senator Lexow moved to table, but was beaten, Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, Robertson, and Stapleton voting with the Democrats.

Senator Lexow, prior to the vote, made a vehement appeal for his motion. He said the whole people of the city and State demanded this bill. Senators who opposed it would have to settle with both. It was a most important measure, and necessary to reorganize the force. "Don't be afraid, sirs," said he, "that there is an alliance with Tammany Hall or that we have been dragged into such an alliance."

Senator O'Connor said that the Superintendent of Police said about 1,000 men on the force ought to be dismissed. But with a right of appeal it could never be done. He reviewed all the efforts to get police legislation, and said he was not now sure but that Dr. Parkhurst was right in wanting the whole force legislated out. He believed that he would be recreant to ourselves to vote for the amendment, because it would be to vote to prevent reorganization of the New-York police force.

Senator Lexow demanded of Senator Reynolds his reason for defending the lawbreaking police force of New-York City.

Senator Reynolds replied that he did it to escape the hypnotic influence already mentioned. Besides, he held that taking away the right of appeal was singling out the policemen for oppressive legislation.

Senator Lexow asserted that this was no answer. No man loving his party and purity, or who has purity of purpose, can vote for this amendment. A vote for it throws a man open to suspicion and makes him the champion of those who are now trembling lest the axe of retribution fall on their heads. No Republican can so act. To Senator Reynolds he asserted that there was no doubt that Mayor Strong would be back of the bi-partisan commission. He asserted that all the changes in the bills had been made to please Mayor Strong and that hereafter he would only vote for such measures as he could find that the Mayor wants.

Senator Guy asked if he proposed to apply this rule to other Mayors—in Brooklyn and Albany, for instance.

Senator Lexow replied: "There is a difference in Mayors." He went on to say that all Republicans in the State were watching this to see if there was an arrangement between Republicans and Democrats.

"Are you all there is of Republicanism?" interrupted Senator Reynolds.

Senator Lexow continued that he hoped the Grand Old Party would not suffer from this vote.

The Reynolds amendments were adopted—years 16, nays 15—Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson voting with the Democrats for the amendments.

The bill was ordered reprinted. Senator O'Connor said that the enacting clause might as well be stricken out. The bill cannot come up again for three days.

TRIAL COURTS FOR POLICEMEN.

Provisions of the New Bill Introduced by Senator Lexow.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The New-York City Police bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lexow gives the Chief of Police additional powers and makes him responsible for the discipline of the department. The bill amends Sections 250 and 272 of the New-York City Consolidation act to read as follows:

Section 250. The Board of Police is authorized and empowered, in strict conformity with the provisions of this chapter, to make, adopt, and enforce rules, orders, and regulations for the government, discipline, and administration of the Police Department of the police force, and the members thereof. The Board of Police shall have power, and it is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the examination, hearing, investigation, and determination of the charges made or preferred against any member or members of the said police force below the rank of Superintendent and Chief of Police, which shall be had and made before a court consisting of not less than three nor more than five officers of the rank of the rank of Sergeant, Captain, or Inspector, to be called a police trial court, to be convened on the order of the Superintendent or Chief of Police.

As many police trial courts may be in session as are necessary to dispose of all charges promptly. Each court shall only hear such charges as the Superintendent or Chief of Police sends to it, or convenes it to hear, and, after their disposition and determination shall be disbanded. No member or members of the police force, except as provided in the chapter, shall be fined, reprimanded, removed, suspended, or dismissed from the police force until written charges shall be made or preferred against him or them, nor until such charges shall have been examined, heard, and investigated before a police trial court, convened by the order of the Superintendent or Chief of Police, upon such reasonable notice to the member or members charged, and in such manner or procedure or investigation as said Board of Police may or shall by rules and regulations from time to time prescribe; provided, however, that any member of the police force who

Mr. Frank P. Moody, the popular and prosperous druggist located at the corner of Dutton and Fletcher Streets, in Lowell, Mass., says, March, 1895:

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the leader among blood-purifying medicines. Its sales have steadily kept up to the high water mark, and they have as steadily increased from year to year. Meanwhile many other medicines have been put upon the market and in a little while have dropped out of existence. But the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla continue, and those who have tried the new medicines have always come back to Hood's."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the secret of its wonderful cures. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

is now or who has after May become insane or of unsound mind, so as to be unable or unfit to perform full police duties, may be removed and dismissed from the police force by resolution of the Board of Police upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or Chief of Police.

All charges against the Superintendent or Chief of Police shall be heard, investigated, and determined by the Board of Police, and for a good cause, after due notice. A copy of the rules and regulations, or any or either of them, of the Police Department or Board of Police passed or adopted by such board, may, when certified by the President of the said board and the chief clerk or the first deputy clerk of said Police Department or board, be given in evidence upon any trial, investigation, hearing, or proceeding in any court, before any tribunal, Commissioner, Commissioners, board, or competent body, with the same force and effect as the original.

Sec. 272. The Board of Police shall have power, upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction of any member of the force, of any legal or criminal offense, to punish the offender by suspension without pay for a specified time, or by dismissal from the force. When any member of the force shall be convicted by a police trial court of any neglect of duty, violations of the rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare, or immoral conduct, or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, the court shall have power to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting or withholding pay for a specified time, suspension without pay during such suspension, or by a recommendation that the offending member be dismissed from the force to the Superintendent or Chief of Police, but no more than thirty days' pay or salary shall be forfeited or deducted for any offense.

Where a member of the force is suspended without pay, pending the hearing, investigation and determination of charges made against him pursuant to the provisions of this act, and upon investigation, hearing, and determination of such charges it is found that such member so charged is innocent of the charges made or preferred against him upon which he has been suspended, he shall receive full pay for the time of his suspension. The judgment of the court shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the chief clerk of the department. All such forfeitures shall be paid forthwith to the Treasurer of the department to the account of the Police Pension Fund.

When a police trial court shall recommend to the Superintendent or Chief of Police that a member of the force be dismissed, it shall send with its judgment to the Superintendent or Chief of Police the evidence taken by it, and the Superintendent or Chief of Police may review the whole proceedings, modify the findings of the court by inflicting a lesser punishment than the one recommended, or ordering a new trial by another police trial court. The Superintendent or Chief of Police shall file his written judgment with the chief clerk of the department, and the offending member shall be punished as the judgment directs. But in all cases where the Superintendent or Chief of Police is present at the trial of any member of the force charged with any of the above-specified offenses, and hears the evidence, and then and there approves or disapproves of the judgment of the police trial court, the judgment of the Superintendent shall be considered final, and will be deemed to have taken effect from the time of the decision of the Superintendent or Chief of Police.

The Board of Police is authorized and empowered in its discretion to deduct and withhold pay, salary, or compensation from any member or members of the police force for and on account of absence for any cause without leave, loss for sick time, sickness, or other disability, physical or mental, provided, however, that the pay, salary, or compensation so deducted and withheld shall not, except in cases of absence without leave, exceed one-half thereof, any act or law to the contrary notwithstanding. And said board is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and prescribe rules and regulations to carry into effect and enforce the provisions of this section.

No action or proceeding either at law or in equity shall be commenced or maintained against the Board of Police or any member thereof, or against the Police Commissioners, or either of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New-York, by any member or officer, or former member or officer of or belonging to the police force of the department of said city, to recover or compel the payment of any salary, pay, money, or compensation for or on account of any service or duties, or to recover any salary, compensation, or moneys, or any part thereof, forfeited, deducted, or withheld for any cause, or to restore or reinstate to the police force or department any member or officer thereof, unless such action, suit, or proceeding shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have accrued, provided the causes of action or proceedings which shall have heretofore accrued may be begun or brought within six years after the same shall have accrued, and within two years after the passage of this act; nothing in this section contained, however, shall be construed or held to exceed the time in which causes of action or proceedings which shall have heretofore accrued must be brought.

IT HAS PLATT'S INDORSEMENT.

The Bill's Introduction Shows that the Committee of Ten Is Ignored.

Information as to the new Police bill is that it has the approval of Edward Lauterbach and Statesman Lexow. Considerable effort has been put forth to make public the idea that Gov. Morton is also in sympathy with this measure. It is said to be the outgrowth of conversations had between Mr. Lauterbach, Gov. Morton, and Superintendent Brynes.

Some who discussed it yesterday said that the bill should properly be called "a bill to enable the Lexow bi-partisan bill to slide through without amendment, and to make a bluff to the reformers and others who have opposed that bill."

Some of the features of the new bill are in the measure which Mr. Ainsworth introduced in the Assembly some time ago. Instead of allowing this measure to go through, or amending it to carry simply the provisions which Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Lexow favor, it was thought best to begin over again with a new bill. This course of procedure will allow the measure to be advertised as a Lexow bill, and whatever glory comes from that will, of course, attach to the Nyack statesman.

Serious doubts are expressed as to the possibility of this measure ever becoming a law after being introduced at this stage in the legislative session.

This measure, it is further said, assumes that the Lexow bi-partisan bill is to be on the statute books when the Legislature adjourns. That the special court for the trial of alleged delinquents was not made a part of the measure was due to the delay which would be caused if that course were adopted. The Platt Senators were in line to act favorably on the Lexow bi-partisan bill, and it was not thought wise to take any chances on holding back action until the change proposed in the new bill should be made.

Of course, a measure of this kind, having the indorsement of Mr. Lexow and Mr. Lauterbach, carries with it the fact that the men named have no thought of seriously considering the bill of the Committee of Ten, which covers the same ground. That measure provides for a court composed of men who have no other connection with the Police Department. Instead of being "Captains, Inspectors, and Sergeants," this court was to be composed of competent attorneys, who were to devote their time to the trial of cases which the new bill proposes to throw into the department. The appointing power will be left in the hands of the Commissioners.

The measure provides for added authority for the Superintendent of Police, and this part of it is supposed to be a concession to the reformers, whose bill proposes to give much of the executive work to the Superintendent, or "Chief," as he is designated in the Committee of Ten's bill. The Superintendent is to have absolute control of the force, the right to make transfers, and disciplinary power, except where there is need of trial by the court-martial.

The measure, it is understood, will take its place in the list of bills which have the approval of ex-Senator Platt. If it does not become a law, of course the concessions in the way of greater power conferred on the Superintendent will go to the board, and Mr. Platt, under the bi-partisan Lexow measure, will be enabled to see the continuation of the same old system which is now in existence.

Would Not Discuss the Bill.

Mayor Strong declined yesterday to discuss the passage by the Senate of the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill.

President Martin of the Police Board said: "I do not care to say anything about the matter."

Commissioner Murray said: "I have nothing whatever to say."

Gen. Kerwin was equally uncommunicative.

Commissioner Andrews said he did not care to discuss the subject. There had been so many amendments and changes to the original bill, he said, that he could not talk intelligently upon the measure.

Denial from Superintendent Byrnes.

Superintendent Byrnes yesterday denied the story that he had had a conference with Senator Lexow and Edward Lauterbach, and that he was behind a new police bill.

He said: "It's a lie. I am not behind any police bills. I have had nothing to do with police legislation at all. The whole story is a lie."

TO TEST THE TELEPHONE PATENTS

American Bell Company's Appeal on Hearing at Boston—Points of Vital Importance Involved in the Case.

BOSTON, April 16.—The American Bell Telephone case, which was tried in the United States Circuit Court some months ago, and which resulted in a decree being entered in favor of the United States against that company, to the effect that the patent granted on the Berliner transmitter be given up and canceled, came up on appeal to-day, before Judges Colt, Putnam, and Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The hearing is unfinished.

Judge Colt informed the lawyers in the case before argument was begun that they would be given four hours a day during the days of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in which to complete their arguments.

The United States representatives are Robert B. Taylor of Indiana and Causten Browne. The American Bell Telephone is represented by William G. Russell, James J. Storrow, W. W. Swan, Frederick P. Fish, and W. R. Richardson.

The facts in the present case are as follows: Nov. 17, 1891, the United States issued to the defendant corporation, as assignees of Emile Berliner, and on his invention, patent No. 463,569, duly signed and sealed, for that kind of telephone transmitter known as the speaking microphone.

This bill alleges that the patent is for the broad invention of the constant contact telephonic transmitter, and that its claims cover this invention; that this invention proved immediately upon practical introduction of the art of telephony to be of great value, and that instruments which embody it are the only instruments capable of successful use to meet modern commercial requirements, and that the patent, if it is valid, will give to the inventor and his assignees the practical monopoly of said invention.

The bill also sets forth various allegations and prayers that the court will either cancel the patent entirely or will treat it as a contract to be reformed.

The Circuit Court, on Jan. 3, 1895, entered a decree that the patent be entirely canceled, resting its decision upon two grounds:

First—That the patent is void as being beyond the power of the Commissioner to issue, in view of a former patent, No. 233,969, issued Nov. 2, 1880, to the Bell Telephone Company, as assignee of Berliner.

Second—The patent in suit was applied for on June 4, 1877, and issued on Nov. 17, 1891. The Circuit Court found that the first five years of this time constituted no delay greater than is usual in the Patent Office, and that nothing during that period justified a decree for the complaints. It found also that after that time there was more or less unwarrantable delay in the issue; that the Bell Company intended this delay, and should be held in law accountable for it, and thereupon the court decreed a cancellation of the entire patent.

The brief for the Bell Company covers more than 300 printed pages; that for the United States just 100 printed pages.

The appellant in its brief devotes a number of pages to an exhaustive discussion of the art of telephonic communication prior to the Berliner patent in suit, to show that Berliner's transmitter and Berliner's receiver constitute two totally distinct inventions. It is there said that if two different inventors have patents for the same thing the relative dates of issue are not material, but when dealing with two patents granted to one inventor no question of anticipation arises; the only inquiry is as to double patenting. These patents are not for identity of inventions. It is claimed that in the face of the plain legal authorities and in the face of the reason upon which they rest, and which they establish, it is impossible to hold that the combination of transmitter and receiver patented in 1880 is the same invention as the transmitter per se, the application for which was then pending, then stood for the moment refused, and has since been granted.

TALKS OF THE CHINESE WEDDING

What Dr. McGrew Says of the Comments on the Mock Ceremony at St. Bartholomew's Mission.

A Chinese mock marriage was held Monday evening on the second floor of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, at 209 East Forty-second Street.

As the mock ceremony gave rise to some comment, on the ground of sacrilege, the Rev. Dr. McGrew, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Greer, who has gone to the country for three weeks, explained the circumstances under which it was held to a reporter for The New-York Times, as follows:

"In the first place, the mock marriage was not held for the benefit or under the auspices of the Chinese Sunday School, but by the Chinese Guild, which is a very different matter. The Chinese Guild meets in St. Mark's Place, under the supervision of Dr. Jin Fuey Moy. It is open to all Chinese alike, whether Confucians, Buddhists, or Christians. St. Bartholomew's Church pays the rent of the meeting place, but otherwise the guild attends to its own affairs pretty much as it likes.

"We have perfect confidence in Dr. Jin, who has been long enough in this country to obtain a medical diploma. So, when he arranged to have a Chinese mock marriage we let him go ahead. It was certainly not sacrilegious according to Christian ideas, and we left the enforcement of Chinese sentiment which was anti-Christian to the Chinese themselves. If they had reached the point of considering a mock marriage according to their own customs a farce, they were so much nearer Christianity.

"If any Christian had complained to me that he or she did not like the mock marriage, I would have given the matter careful consideration, but no complaint was made. If any anti-Christian Chinese had come to me and said that he thought that the mock ceremony was sacrilege, according to his ideas, I would have been even more inclined to listen to his tale, but no Chinese who knew that the mock marriage was to take place showed any signs of offense."

Mr. Cleveland's Bugle Call

Means Danger to the Country. That COUGH or COLD of yours means DANGER to YOU! As SOUND MONEY is the ONLY HOPE of the Country, so is

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

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WEDDING OF MISS BLOSSOM KING

Married at Willets Point to Lieut. Robert R. Raymond.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 16.—Miss Blossom King, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. King, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Lieut. Robert Rositer Raymond, Corps of Engineers, were married at Willet's Point this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James M. King, of New-York, who is a cousin of Col. King.

The parlor of Col. King's residence, where the wedding took place, was tastefully decorated. The bride wore a costume of poult de soire, trimmed with chiffon. The maid of honor, Miss Marion Raymond, sister of the bridegroom, was attired in white organdie. Two little sisters of the bride, Harriet and Gertrude King, were flower girls. They also were dressed in costumes of white organdie. Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, a classmate of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. The bridegroom was married in full uniform.

The Engineer band played the wedding march, and also gave a serenade programme on the veranda of the house.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony and joined in the festivities at the reception, were: Major W. H. Male, Mr. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, New-York, Major J. G. Butler, and daughter, Major and Mrs. Charles W. Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. Ross Raymond, William Wise, of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dix of Staten Island, Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Captain and Mrs. Grugan, Lieut. Medoreni Crawford, Captain and Mrs. Eastman, Lieut. Greble, Lieut. and Mrs. Barrol, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazzard, Lieut. Cruickshank, Captain and Mrs. Bergland, Mr. and Mrs. John F. T. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Mr. Bendenger Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mitchell, and Miss Bessie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parsons, the Misses Parsons, the Rev. and Mrs. John Abbott French, the Rev. and Mrs. Livingston Schuyler, Frederick Storm, F. A. Storm, Captain and Mrs. Rossell, Captain and Mrs. Black, Captain Fisk, Captain Jarvis, First Lieut. and Mrs. McQuiston, and Lieut. and Mrs. Jadwin, Lieutenants Powell, Sewell, Morrow, Jackson, Cayvanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Jarvey, Lieutenants Howell, Kutz, Walker, Johnston, Ladue, and Barden.

Pulfrich—Siedenburg.

ST. GEORGE'S, S. I., April 16.—Staten Island society people filled the Brighton Heights Reformed Church to overflowing this evening, when Miss Gussie Siedenburg, daughter of Reinhard Siedenburg, President of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and Ernst Pulfrich of Crefeld, Germany, were married. The church was tastefully decorated with foliage and flowering plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Krause, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Stapleton.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and Duchess lace, with full train and a tulle veil and orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Henrietta Schoverling, wore white silk crepon and lace, while the bridesmaids, Miss Lillie Millington, Miss Ella Elbers, Miss C. Hagedorn, and Miss C. Zentgraf, wore white and yellow striped silk crepon, trimmed with white chiffon and yellow flowers. Herman Hammersdorf was best man, and the ushers were Thomas Prehn, Hans Clason, John Hage, Albert Schoverling, Reinhard Siedenburg, Jr., and August Quack.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. Siedenburg, Westervelt Avenue, New-Brighton. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Twining, Miss Twining, Mr. and Mrs. Benzinger, Miss Benzinger, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Fagenstechler, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus, Miss Rasmus, Mr. and Mrs. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Bergen, Baron and Mrs. Leonardi, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zentgraef, Mr. and Mrs. William Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hagedorn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagedorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Gruner, Mrs. A. Schoverling, Mr. and Mrs. Decker, Mrs. F. Quack, Charles Keutgen, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Farrious, Mr. and Mrs. Craemer, Mrs. Heitman, Miss Heitman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Rich, and Mr. and Mrs. Aquilla Rich.

Hartshorne—Willis.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 16.—Miss Margaret Willis, daughter of W. P. Willis, was married this afternoon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church to Robert Hartshorne of New-York. The Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of the church, officiated.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, at which about eight hundred guests were entertained with a luncheon and dance. The young couple will sail for an extensive tour through Europe within a few days.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Lena Hartshorne, Alice Brown, Carrie Wilcox, Elizabeth Perkins, and Mary Middleditch. The best man was Alfred Wilcox of San Francisco, and the ushers were Messrs. J. D. Willis, William Willis, T. N. Lee, N. A. Cooper, Rougier Thorne, J. V. Wright, G. B. Sears, and H. W. Beecher.

McShane—Robinson.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—Miss Florence Carroll Robinson, fourth daughter of Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, was married to-night to Mr. James E. McShane, youngest son of the late Henry McShane, at the Robinson's town house, on North Charles Street. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Right Rev. P. J. Donahue, Bishop of Wheeling. Miss Agnes Robinson was maid of honor, and Mr. John B. Morris, Jr., brother-in-law of Frederick Gebhard, was best man. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white satin trimmed with orange blossoms. A number of guests from New-York and Philadelphia appeared at the ceremony.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA

Engineer Soltau of the Orinoco Accused of Killing William Seeger.

Four men from Hoboken called at the office of United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and said that William Seeger, a fireman on board the steamship Orinocco, had been killed at sea by the Chief Engineer, William Soltau, on the voyage from New-York to Bermuda, and that the body had been thrown overboard.

Charles Raub was the spokesman. The men said that they had been sent by the widow of Seeger, who lived at 211 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., with her three children. Seeger was thirty-four years old. Two of the men had worked with him on board the Orinocco, which arrived at Pier 47 North River Monday from Bermuda, and sailed again yesterday.

The men said that on the morning of April 10 Seeger was ill with cramps, and when he told Engineer Soltau he could not work the latter took Seeger by the back of the neck and kicked him violently in the abdomen. Seeger died a few hours afterward, and his body was thrown overboard.

A warrant will be issued for the arrest of the engineer, Soltau.

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents of the Orinocco, which belongs to the New-York and Quebec Mail Steamship Line, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that they placed no faith in the story of Seeger's alleged killing. The Orinoco's Captain had reported the cause of Seeger's death as cramps, and they had every confidence in him.

It was said last night that the British Consul General here has sent word to Bermuda for the arrest of Soltau.

Patterson Probably a Suicide.

William Patterson, forty-nine years old, of 823 West Twenty-fourth Street, was found dead in bed at 9 o'clock last night with an empty bottle of carbolic acid beside him. Apparently he had committed suicide.

PERRY A CAPTIVE AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

his shoes were taken off, and his feet were bathed in warm water and properly cared for.

Chief Kelly telegraphed the news of the arrest to Dr. H. E. Allison, the Superintendent of the asylum, and received a reply that a man would be sent to Weehawken to identify him. Superintendent Byrnes was informed by telephone, and Detective Sergeant Michael Reap was sent to Weehawken with a photograph of Perry. When this was shown to the prisoner he weakened for the first time.

Turning to Chief Kelly, he said: "I see the game is up. I am Oliver Curtis Perry. You have treated me like a white man, and I want you to get all the glory. I'll tell you the whole story."

PERRY TELLS OF THE ESCAPE.

McGuire, He Says, Let Him Out—His Visit to New-York.

Perry told his story to the reporters soon after he had confessed to Chief of Police Kelly of Weehawken. He was taken out of his cell and allowed to sit in a chair in the narrow corridor of the jail. A number of persons besides the reporters had gained access to the jail, and crowded into the corridor, where they stood in open-mouthed wonder while the prisoner talked.

Perry said nothing that tended to throw light on the manner in which the escape was planned. He also maintained complete silence as to the way he reached New-York. He claimed that he was in New-York from late Saturday night until Monday, when he crossed over to Jersey City. He was somewhat confused, however, as to time.

Perry had been fed, his feet had been bathed and dressed, and he was feeling and looking much better at the time he told his story than he did when he was brought to Police Headquarters at Weehawken in the morning.

He has rather pleasant features. His hair is dark brown, and not coarse. His eyes are gray, and clear, and do not refuse to meet frankly the glance of other persons. His face had evidently been shaved not more than thirty-six hours before his capture. He did not look, either, as though he had been a long time without food.

Perry talks easily, in ordinary English. He laughed freely whenever he referred to his having passed through New-York unnoticed. "A good joke on the New-York police, that," he said.

The fact that Perry had been shaved recently, that he evidently had not wanted for food, and that he absolutely refused to give any account of his wanderings before reaching New-York, seemed to indicate that he had found no trouble in finding persons to help him along after leaving Matteawan.

Several times while Perry was talking policemen had to use their clubs in driving back from the windows the crowds of men and boys who pressed against the casings, and climbed up on the shoulders of one another in the hope of catching a sight of the prisoner.

"Well, you see it was this way," Perry said, "there are two locks on the cell doors, one above the other. There is also in each door a pigeonhole, or peephole covered by a wire screen, so that the night guard can look in while we sleep. One of the men who escaped cut this wire. Then the door was unlocked.

"McGuire let us all out about 8 or 9 o'clock. He unlocked all the cells. The guard came pretty soon. We kept quiet until he was just in front of my door. I jumped then and grabbed him by the throat and choked him. He hollered twice. I told him to keep quiet.

"The guard thought at first I was joking, because I had told him often before that I should choke him sometime and get away. Two 'cranks' came to my assistance and held his arms while I bound him. Then I took his alarm whistle away from him, and we left the isolation ward.

"It was our intention to reach the roof by way of the attic. We found the attic door locked, however, and, as we had no key, we were balked for the moment. Then we happened to think that there was a long ladder in the chapel that had been used for the purpose of arranging scenery. We got the ladder and found that it reached just to the chapel roof. It was an easy matter to break a hole through the ceiling and so get into the attic. There are no bars on the attic windows, and we passed out on the roof. We made our way carefully along the eaves until we came to one of the water pipes leading to the ground. I slid down first, and the others followed me.

"It was now about 10 o'clock. We knew that there would be no chance for any of us if we attempted flight together. We separated, therefore, at once, and I have not seen any of the men who escaped with me since.

"As I was going away the outside guard called to me to halt. Of course I didn't mind that. Next he set his dog on me. That trick didn't work. I knew a trick worth two of that, so, when the dog came for me I set him on another man that I saw ahead of me. I did not hear a single shot fired."

"Where did you go next?" Perry was asked.

"Well, principally here," he said.

Perry raised his hands deploringly and looked at his tattered clothes.

"I am ashamed of just one thing," he continued, almost crying, "and that is my appearance. I feel disgraced by these clothes. I could have had tools, a gun, money, and good clothes if I had wished for them. My friends are not all dead. I preferred, however, the garb of a tramp and the hardships that garb meant for me. I could pass unnoticed in that way.

"I have changed my clothes several times. I picked up several old suits. I was afraid some one would recognize the prison shirt, and I rolled it back at the throat, exposing my undershirt. In this way my coat hid the shirt. I thought, when Clifford caught me, he might think the shirt was an almshouse shirt. He knew better than that, though. My chances were gone when he saw that shirt."

"Where did you get the clothes you have on now?" some one said.

"Oh, I picked them up," Perry answered. "This blue and white tie I have on a woman in Jersey City gave me. She also gave me two pairs of stockings and something to eat.

"Quigley, who, I see by the papers, was captured first, I never had much faith in. But he is a good, strong man after all, though he is a little off. He used to be sane, I guess, but he was made crazy by being confined alone. It would make me crazy in a little while more. He held the guard down in a first-class way.

"I should never have tried to escape if I had received decent treatment. There were friends who could have interceded for me if I could have attracted their attention in any way. One can do nothing in the isolation wards. Visitors to the Matteawan Asylum are taken through all parts of the institution except the isolation ward. They are never allowed to come there. Men do something out of the way and they are walled in the isolation ward. Sane enough when they go in, they become idiots before long. The men at first are put there to get them out of the way, so they won't tell unpleasant things they know. Once in the isolation ward they are all beyond the reach of visitors."

Perry was urged to tell how he came to New-York. "Why should I tell that?" he said. "Who knows? Perhaps some time I may have occasion to use the same route again. No, I won't tell anything about that. We will say I reached New-York some time Saturday night. That is enough. I walked up Jay Street to the Hudson Street Hospital. I gave the name John Martin. They gave me mean treatment there. I asked to have my feet dressed. I wished to have them bathed and bandaged. I asked the doctor to me wash my feet, but he refused. He put some vaseline on them over all the dirt and bandaged them. I could not get my shoes on over the bandages. The doctor went out for fifteen minutes. He asked me why I did not go away when he returned. I said I could not get my shoes on my feet, and asked him if he wished me to go out without any shoes on. I asked him to let me take his scissors. With the scissors I slit the shoes open so I could get them on.

"You have got me on your mania now. Exposing cruelties and public institutions is my mania, if I have one at all.

"I crossed the Jersey Central Ferry Monday night. I walked through the freight yards and along the track to a trestle. Here I changed my clothes. The suit I took off must be down there now. As I said, these clothes I picked up.

"I told the woman in Jersey City who gave me the tie and food that I was a laboring man out of work. She was so poor I hated to accept anything from her. The fire episode comes next. The fatal mistake of the whole thing was my going to that fire. I was cold, and the fire looked bright and cheerful. The company of the tramps, too, was not unwelcome, for I was lonesome."

"Well," Chief of Police Kelly said, "you would have been picked up very soon anyway, Perry. You could not have escaped from the country."

"That may be so. But while I was free I had hope," Perry continued, dispiritingly. "Oh, you do not know what the long term of prison before me means. Now I must go back there again. I tell you, I need some compassion and sympathy. I have been brought to this position by leading a roving life when I was a boy. I know I was not bad at heart."

Perry was almost overcome several times during his narrative. He frequently asked for sympathy. The persons who had been admitted to the corridor crowded closer and closer to him. The air became stifling, and Perry complained about it. Windows were thrown open, and two or three times policemen had to order the persons in the corridor to stand back.

Perry did not know, or pretended not to know, that the men who escaped with him had been recaptured. It was thought his reticence about telling where he had been might arise from fear of saying something to injure them. A newspaper telling of their capture was shown to him. He still guarded carefully, however, any reference as to what places he had visited. He finally said he had gone to the Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water Street.

"I saw a great many policemen in New-York," he said. "In fact, I asked them the way to the mission. It is a bold game to play with a policeman, but that is my way. If I see a policeman watching me, I go to him and ask him about something.

"I thought of the Jerry McAuley Mission because its founder was once a convict. I was tired, footsore, discouraged, and heartbroken. I thought I should get a kind welcome there. But I didn't. The door was shut in my face. I suppose my appearance counted against me.

"I went back a second time. Then the door was open. The Superintendent, when I told him about my sore feet, gave me a ticket to the Hudson Street Hospital and 5 cents for car fare. He told me to come back again Thursday. I then went to the hospital, just as I have said."

"Did any one give you money?" some one asked.

"I did not have a cent when I was captured," Perry answered. He would not admit that he had received from any one any money excepting the 5 cents. He said he had asked for food in different places.

Perry then talked some more about the Matteawan Asylum.

"I have been there sixteen months," he said. "I have never seen a padded cell. If a man displeases them at Matteawan he is taken from his cell by three men. One man stands on each arm while the third man jumps on the prisoner's stomach.

"There is a trick in this. They know where to jump so as not to break any ribs. They do sometimes make a false step and break one or two ribs. They never did this to me. They never struck me. I gave the keepers to understand that if they did I would get it back at them some time. I wish to have it understood that all my hopes are gone if I must go back there to stay shut up until I am grayheaded."

Perry was again urged to say where and how he spent the time between his escape from the asylum and his arrival in New-York. He was extremely cautious on that point.

"I do not see the need of that," he said. "I will tell you this much. I spent Wednesday night in the hills of Peekskill. The moon was clear and bright. I selected a star in the East and kept my face directed toward it. That was my guide, and I traveled just as far as I could before dawn."

Perry, before leaving for the County Jail, wrote his autograph for many persons in a free, steady hand.

When he was asked what particular complaint he had to make against the Matteawan Asylum he replied that for one thing he did not get enough to eat. "The men who worked," he said, "had plenty of nourishing food. Those who were considered sick, or unable to express complaints, were insufficiently fed."

The statement made by Perry that he changed his clothes at the trestle near the Delaware and H

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OLD AND NEW YALE

THE WAYS OF YALE IN THE CONSULSHIP OF PLANCUS. By Henry Beers. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

There is only one fault to find with Prof. Beer's book, and that is that there is not enough of it. It is a book of reminiscences, which will delight all who read it, and, of course, doubly delight Yale men; it is a pity that there are not 60,000 words in it instead of half that number. It is the Yale of twenty years ago with which the reminiscences deal. The striking fact they exhibit is that college life in New-Haven in the early sixties was simpler than the college life there to-day. Prof. Beers is inclined to think that the democracy which was a charming feature at Yale in his time has "yielded to the more comfortable conditions of modern student life." There was only one man in his class who kept a saddle horse, and none who owned either yacht or dogcart. In a mildly reproachful vein, the professor remarks:

There is no reason why college life should be rough or unrefined, but there are many reasons why it should be simple and plain. The glory of youth is independent of luxury. And it is the peculiar charm of academic life that its amusements, even, have, or ought to have, an intellectual touch about them, a constant reference to the things of the mind.

But it is not to invidiuous comparisons of old times with the new that the professor devotes himself in his little book. He takes his readers back with him to the days when he was a student in Yale, and tells them how he lived, what he did, and what sort of young men he fell in with. A chapter on "Chums" is wonderfully entertaining. Mr. Beers had four roommates in as many years. His freshman "chum," as he called him, was an absent-minded youth from Illinois. On one occasion, when he started to throw a suit of clothes in a bureau drawer and at the same instant to spit in the fire, he spat in the drawer and then threw the clothes into the grate. His senior year "chum" was a fellow who seems to have been a natural-born liar. Among the lies he told was one about a certain "Tutor Cosine." He said that one morning, when the tutor conducted chapel exercises, he began his prayer by saying, "O Thou who dost cause the planets to revolve in their elliptical orbits—the force of attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance"—

Another most interesting chapter contains extracts from "An Undergraduate's Dairy." It is full of stories that exhibit the life and fun of the campus, the recitation room, and the dormitories. In his account of the "eating clubs" of his time, Prof. Beers shows that he and some of his fellow-students practiced economics in their living which hardly would be thought of in these days. The stories of his experiences in the clubs which undertook to keep students alive at an expenditure of little or nothing for food are very amusing. He and his associates seem to have had a good deal more of fun than of food.

LITERARY ETHICS WITH A VENGEANCE

ETHICS OF LITERATURE. By John A. Kersey. 16mo. Marion, Ind.: E. L. Goldthwait & Co.

The author of these essays regards himself as a literary iconoclast, and he would be miserable if the world should not share this estimate with him. He publishes as introductions two encomiums signed by Heinrich Hensoldt and W. H. Sanders Mr. Hensoldt says, after looking over an "advance" copy of Mr. Kersey's work:

The hour has come at last when the cobwebs of ecstatic eulogy, absurd glorification, and general hoodwinking which have gathered around some of the literary idols of the last three generations are about to be swept away once and forever. There will be a great howl raised against these essays by those who are linked to inherited notions by all the ties of interest, prejudice, and conceit, but Mr. Kersey wields a formidable scimitar, and I am proud to exercise the privilege of recording my opinion that the "Ethics of Literature" will live, and of congratulating this bold and brilliant champion of the cause of truth.

Mr. Sanders informs us that there is much in this book to stamp the author with the brand of heresy in the estimation of the literary authorities. It is not unlikely, he says, that Mr. Kersey will be "crucified by the critics." It is clear, too, from what the author says of his work in his preface, and repeats in almost every chapter, that he expects to be called a "bold, bad man"—in a literary sense, of course—and that he wants to be "crucified by the critics."

It would seem that already he has been "crucified" by certain unnamed publishers, for in dedicating his book he says things from which we infer that some of the great publishers of the country declined to be accomplices of Mr. Kersey in his project of sawing the literary legs off such men as Bishop Butler, Carlyle, Goethe, Pope, Herbert Spencer, and others. Mr. Kersey thinks—at least, he thinks he thinks it—that if people knew enough and were not cowards they would take from their libraries the rubbish and burn it. They first of all would pull down Butler's "Analogy," which, in Mr. Kersey's judgment, is not worth the paper it is printed on. Mr. Kersey, by the way, is an agnostic. After the "Analogy" would go Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Religion derives no credential from philosophy, Mr. Kersey says. Milton would go next—bright man, and a first-class poet, but fanatical, fallacious, and foolish in his philosophy—never should have written "Paradise Lost."

Carlyle's works are among the most worthless ever published. We have it in Mr. Kersey's own words: "To the question, What has he done for literature? it may be answered: Mountains of paper, floods of ink, and vast physical force have been expended in placing the massive monument to his mysticism and buffoonery before a wondering world. To the question, What has he done for literature? it may be fairly answered: He has taken his place and asserted himself therein, in attitude and ejaculation, at once the contortionist and clown of a literary circus."

Serious criticism of Mr. Kersey's essays would be thrown away. He starts with a false premise. The "exclusive régime" of which he speaks does not exist. Literary fame is something which publishers can neither make nor destroy. No more can anybody get it for himself unless he can bring the price, which invariably must be a literary work of merit. The literary judgment of the world is the first thing in it. Nobody to-day reads what he does not consider worth reading. If a book sells well for a long time, it is because those who read believe it to be a good book. If an author who wrote 300 years ago lives in the literature of to-day, it is because he wrote something worth reading.

MISSIONARY MIRACLES.

THE MIRACLES OF MISSIONS. Second Series. By A. T. Pierson, D. D., editor of The Missionary Review of the World. Companion volume to First Series. 12mo. Illustrated. New-York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Cloth, $1; paper, 35 cents.

Dr. Pierson has long devoted himself to the task of arousing enthusiasm for missionary work. He believes that this may be done best by telling what missionaries have been able to accomplish, and in "The Miracles of Missions" he describes in a graphic manner some of the more marvelous results accomplished. Dr. Pierson sees in the steady progress of Christianity evidences of God's presence and constant intervention.

The incidents on which the sketches contained in this book are based are in themselves extremely interesting. Men fighting against odds that seem hopelessly great, from high sense of duty, are the noble and picturesque figures of history. Dr. Pierson, however, recognizes in missionaries men working not only from personal sense of duty, but under Divine inspiration and guidance, and he has thrown appropriately into his narrative glowing fervor and earnestness. Referring to foreign missions, he says:

Eliminate God from this work, and nothing is left but a human enterprise; all the grandeur and glory are gone; for the one supreme charm and fascination of missions is that, in idea and plan, in origin and progress, the work is Divine.

The many "infallible proofs" which put beyond a doubt the resurrection of our Lord were not more unmistakable and unanswerable than the proofs of the advent of the Holy Spirit and the presence of Divine Providence in human history."

Imbued with such ideas of mission work, Dr. Pierson describes Titus Coan's work in Hawaii, the results of the Rev. G. L. Mackay's teaching in Formosa, the growth of missions in Sierra Leone, the McAll Mission in France, the conversion and advancement to the Bishopric of the Niger of Samuel Crowther, and traces the effects of the missions in the West Indies, the Fiji Islands, New-Zealand, and other lands.

These stories present to the devout reader many wonderfully strong pictures that cannot fail to leave lasting impressions. The churchman whose belief in the usefulness of foreign missions is waning will find in them much to reawaken zeal for extending Christian work.

The story entitled "Livingstone's Body Guard" is one of the best in the book. It describes touchingly the devotion of Livingstone's attendants, who, when the great explorer and teacher died, submitted to all manner of peril in order to bring his body to England. The funeral march of fifteen hundred miles to the sea required nine months of toil and danger. Dr. Pierson argues that Christian teaching can never be thrown away if among crude people it can produce heroic devotion and loving tenderness, such as Livingstone's body guard displayed in bearing home the body of their dead master.

Those who read and admired the first series of Dr. Pierson's "Miracles of Missions," published in 1891, will find the second series an interesting and valuable supplement. The attractiveness of the work is increased by eight excellent full-page illustrations.

STIRRING AND ABLE TALK

OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES AND SERMONS. By the late Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Wilson. With a Memoir. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

There is some good English in these addresses and sermons, and those whose vocations involve more or less of public speaking may find in them models for style well worth considering. Dr. Wilson trained himself carefully in the use of words, his aim being to become perfect master of a vocabulary fit for one who taught, preached, and lectured, so that, starting out to say something, he might say just that thing and nothing else, and say it without difficulty and in the strongest and most graceful manner possible. There is abundant evidence in this volume of the thoroughness of his training. His sentences are fine specimens of literary art, and this is true as well of the addresses which were delivered extemporaneously as of those which were read from manuscripts carefully written and repeatedly revised.

The doctor was also a rhetorician. He knew how to begin and how to leave off, which is a good deal more than most speakers and writers know. He also knew how to construct his works so that when he should be through speaking there would linger in the hearers' minds the impressions he had sought to convey. One other advantage the doctor had—he was a very earnest man. He armed up with his work, and as his enthusiasm increased became more eloquent and more forcible. Naturally enough, he preferred to speak extemporaneously, and we are told by his biographers that his best work as an orator was that which he did when he was free to go where he liked and under no obligation to stick to a manuscript. Most of his extemporaneous work has been lost, but there is some of it in this volume. A war speech delivered July 24, 1862, at a mass meeting in Albany is perhaps the best sample of it. It closes with a series of exciting and moving sentences.

Fall in! Fall in! Ye brave Pennsylvanians. To the rescue of the old flag! Liberty on her bended knees and with streaming eyes implores your aid. Take a solemn vow to-day that your life shall be at the shrine of your country until our eagles shall again swoop in triumph over every acre of American soil. Never had brave men so many incentives to heroic deeds. Treason is to be punished, wrongs are to be righted, a country is to be saved. Strike then! Strike! till the last armed foe expires," &c.

Dr. Wilson died in 1883. He had been for thirty years connected with the theological seminary at Allegheny. Undoubtedly he would have become a distinguished preacher if he had not resolutely declined all offers from those who wished to secure his services as a pastor. He could not be persuaded to leave the seminary.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. Containing the Military and Financial Correspondence of Distinguished Officers, &c. By W. T. R. Saffell. Third Edition. Baltimore: Charles C. Saffell. $3.

FAMILY RECORDS AND EVENTS. Compiled Principally from the Original Manuscripts in the Rutherford Collection. By Livingston Rutherford. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $12.

THE CHILDREN, THE CHURCH, AND THE COMMUNION. Two Simple Messages to Children. By Charles Cuthbert Hall. 18mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

OUTLINES OF SOCIAL THEOLOGY. By William De Witt Hyde, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

EVE'S RANSOM. A Novel. By George Gissing. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY. By Henry Dyer. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

RUSSIAN RAMBLES. By Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT IN THE MODERN ENGLISH POETS. By Vida D. Scudder. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE ANECDOTES. Illustrations, Incidents, &c., arranged and edited by Alfred H. Miles. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC COLLECTIONS OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES IN ROME. By Wolfgang Helbig. Translated from the German by James F. and Findlay Muirhead. Vol. I. Leipsic: Karl Baedeker.

LASSIE. By Mrs. George A. Paull. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

HOMEWARD SONGS BY THE WAY. A. E. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

GISMONDA. By Victorien Sardou. A novelization of the celebrated play by A. D. Hall. 12mo. New-York: Street & Smith. Paper, 25 cents.

THE SILENCE OF THE MAHARAJAH. By Marie Corelli. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 40 cents.

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THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED
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LITERARY NOTES

—A series of new articles by Herbert Spencer will be begun in the May number of The Popular Science Monthly. The general subject is "Professional Institutions," and the writer sets forth how each of the professions has been developed out of the early functions of the priest or medicine man.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just issued the fifth thousand of Prof. Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform." At the same time, a second thousand has already been called for of Prof. Warner's "American Charities."

—Stone & Kimball have decided to defer the publication of R. L. Stevenson's story, "St. Ives," until the Autumn. One of the most beautiful of the many beautiful books issued by this house is one just ready, "A Sawdust Doll," by Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

—Two volumes soon to be added to the Criminology Series of the Messrs. Appleton are "Criminal Sociology," by Prof. Ferri, and "Crime; a Social Study," by Prof. Joly.

—Mr. Frank R. Stockton has written a new novel, with the scenes laid mainly in South America and Paris. Its title is "The Adventures of Captain Harn." It will be issued here by Charles Scribner's Sons and in London by Cassell & Co.

—The book which made the reputation of Mr. Zangwill, "The Children of the Ghetto," heretofore not readily accessible to the general public, will soon be issued in a new edition by Macmillan & Co. With the imprint of this house, it should at once enter upon a new life leading to a wide circulation.

—Horace E. Scudder's "George Washington; an Historical Biography," written originally for St. Nicholas, and then brought out in The Riverside Library for Young People, will be issued soon as the seventy-fifth volume of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Literature Series.

—The volume which Macmillan & Co. will soon add to their series of reprints of the first editions of Dickens will be "Bleak House." It will contain the original illustrations and will have an introduction by Charles Dickens the younger.

—Motley's "Dutch Republic," with an introduction by Moncure D. Conway, will be added soon to Bohn's Library.

—A volume by Dr. W. H. Russell, the English war correspondent, has just been issued by George Routledge & Sons, under the title, "The Great War with Russia." It deals with the Crimean conflict and contains a personal retrospect of the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

—A new edition of "Men and Women of the Time," revised to the present year by Victor G. Plarr, is just ready at George Routledge & Sons'.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will bring out an American edition of "Book Prices Current," which will no doubt be cordially appreciated by a large number of persons, including buyers of books, as well as those who sell books.

—A sketch of Renan's life, by Frederic Espinasse, will soon be added to the Great Writers' Series, for which A. Lovell & Co. are the American agents.

—From the English edition of The Bookman it is learned that in both East and West London, in Birmingham, Nottingham, Truro, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, Mr. Balfour's recent book, "The Foundations of Belief," heads the list of the best selling books. Manchester places second on her list Grant Allen's "Woman Who Did," and Bradford places it first.

—Capt. Howard Patterson, who is well known as an authority on nautical matters, has published "The Naval Reserve Man's Guide," a compact volume giving definitions, together with illustrations, of the various kinds of modern ordnance, explosives, projectiles, armor, torpedoes, war ships, and other objects of interest and instruction to all young men engaged in the naval militia service.

—The April number of The American University Magazine contains articles relating to Cornell and Brown Universities, the University of Virginia, and West Point, with other articles discussing topics of general interest in all colleges. The Cornell article relates to the alumni of this city and was written by Eugene Frayer, the lawyer, who is one of the present candidates for Trustee of the university. Apart from its reading matter, which is usually well varied, this magazine prints each month a large number of views and portraits, the quality of which has been greatly improved since the early numbers appeared.

—Posthumous works of Leconte de Lisle are to be published. They comprise 1,500 verses which have never before been printed. To them are to be added "L'Apollonide" and 1,000 verses of "La Passion," which were suppressed from preceding editions.

—Gustave Lebon, an explorer in English India, has written a book, "Psychologie des Foules," the thesis of which is that crowds commit acts more monstrous than any which could be committed by any individual element of them.

—Maurice Bouchor has translated in verse all the songs of the works of Shakespeare.

—Paul Bourget says himself that his next book, "En Marche," will be "a good Bourget work."

—Frédéric Masson has written three more volumes on Napoleon.

—Arvède Barine reviews, in The Journal des Débats, Grant Allen's "The Woman Who Did." She translates the title into "La Femme qui a Donné l'Example." She says that the name of the author is really Cecil Power, but it is many years since Grant Allen has used the pseudonym of Cecil Power.

—John West Moore's work on "The American Congress," which appears on the Spring list of Harper & Brothers, is a history of legislative and political events from the year 1774 to 1895. The author describes the most important occurrences in national politics for this century and almost a quarter, and portrays the men who took chief parts in them. At the same time he deals with causes and consequences. The work is said to contain many bright sketches of men and parties in which anecdotes are used to add interest to the eventful story.

—A careful collector of statistics has ascertained that Edward Cary's life of George William Curtis in the American Men of Letters Series was "one of the six books most in demand during February in twenty representative American cities."

—Mrs. James T. Fields has prepared for publication a selection of the letters of Mrs. Thaxter, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue in May.

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from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

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JOSEPH JEFFERSON ON ACTING

The Veteran Comedian Gives an Informal Talk to Dramatic Students—Answers to Queries.

Joseph Jefferson was the guest of honor at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon, where, upon special invitation, he delivered an address upon stage topics to the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Not only were dramatic students present, but such past masters of the art as William H. Crane and Mr. and Mrs. Kendall.

Mr. Jefferson, who carries his years lightly, was escorted to the stage by pupils of the academy, after the Director, Mr. Sargent, had read a paper introducing the veteran comedian. He was greeted with a storm of applause.

When he had a chance to speak he said that he was very glad to address the students and the actors, although he had not known that there would be any professionals present. His talk, he announced, would be of a purely informal character. He began with a number of anecdotes that soon put his hearers in good humor.

He then compared the actor and orator. They have some attributes in common, he said, but, while the orator seeks to convey impressions, the actor should be essentially impressionable.

"The orator talks to the public—we act for them," Mr. Jefferson said. "In painting, the orator is the portrait painter; in literature, the essayist or journalist, not the novelist."

Mr. Jefferson told the students not to forget the value of harmony, and he urged them to search well into their attributes before going upon the stage for a livelihood. He said that acting has been erroneously called a mimic art. He prefers to call it a suggestive art.

At the close of the lecture the students were invited to ask Mr. Jefferson questions.

"Er—Mr. Jefferson," inquired a long-haired youth. "What is an actaw's chief faculty?"

Mr. Jefferson said an actor should be possessed of many faculties, one of these, perhaps the most important, being personal magnetism.

"What is personal magnetism?" asked the same young man.

"That's more than I can tell you," said Mr. Jefferson, when the laughter subsided. "I do not believe Mr. Edison could tell you what electricity is, but it exists."

Another young man, who was suffering with a heavy cold, then asked:

"What makes an actor convincing to the public?"

"Success, I should say," responded the comedian.

Before Mr. Jefferson left the Berkeley stage a wreath and a number of handsome floral offerings were presented to him by members of the graduating class.

Among those present to enjoy Mr. Jefferson's talk were William Dean Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, E. H. Sothern, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Edward Fales Coward, William Gillette, Laurence Hutton, Mlle. Pilar-Moran, Harry Paulton, Marguerite Merington, Charles Barnard, Alice Fischer, Bessie Tyree, Bijou Fernandez, Joseph Evans, William Harcourt, Mrs. Hamilton Bell, Adele Measor, and Emma Frohman.

COULD NOT AGREE ON UNION

Classes of the Reformed Churches in Long Island Meet.

The North and South Classes of Long Island of the Reformed Church held their annual Spring meetings in Brooklyn yesterday. The North Classis met in the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, and the South Classis in the Reformed Church on the Hights.

The idea of uniting the two classes was discussed briefly by members of the North Classis, but the subject was not even referred to by the South Classis. The question will be debated next Fall.

The North Classis elected the Rev. George D. Hulst of the South Bushwick Reformed Church President; the Rev. William H. Ten Eyck, D. D., Secretary, and Elder H. H. Shook, Treasurer.

President Hulst announced various committees.

The matter of the resignation of the Rev. A. W. Mills from the First Reformed Church was introduced, and referred to a committee. There is a dispute between Mr. Mills and the church as to his salary, which the church claims to have been paid in full.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports and discussions of routine church matters.

In the evening service was held and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alfred Duncombe of Manhasset, the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt of Astoria, and H. H. Shook of Brooklyn.

The South Classis elected the Rev. C. E. Wyckoff of Bethany Chapel President, and the Rev. Dr. T. C. McClelland Secretary. The rest of the session was devoted to religious exercises.

It was reported that there were 6,800 children in the Sunday schools of the Classis.

For a Dialect Dictionary.

The American Dialect Society held a meeting yesterday in one of the recitation rooms of Columbia College to consider plans for the organization of local circles which should aid in collecting and arranging material for the dialect dictionary which the society intends to publish.

Chairman Price announced that he would make the names of the members of the committee, which should draft a plan of work, public after a consultation with the persons he intended to appoint.

Excise Board Clerk Resigns.

James F. Bishop, Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Excise Board, resigned his position yesterday, to take effect on Saturday. William H. Coyle was appointed his successor.

Coyle is a prominent Republican of the Eleventh District.

David Hirsch was appointed Assistant cashier in place of John E. Donnelly, who recently resigned.

BALLOT REFORM DEBATED

The Raines Blanket Ballot Bill Passed in the Senate.

IN SPITE OF MANY STRONG PROTESTS

Mr. Raines Succeeds in Pushing His Measure Through, with the Illiterate Clause and All.

ALBANY, April 16.—The special order in the Senate to-day was Senator Raines's blanket ballot reform measure. He said it was not introduced in the interest of any political party, but solely in the interest of honest elections. He had accepted suggestions from all sources, and had received many letters advising him as to what a perfect voting law should be. To overcome the difficulties about folding the ballot, it was provided to hand it already folded to the voter.

The bill follows the requirements of the new Constitution as to personal registration, but not otherwise, leaving substitute registration in some localities. The present election law last year virtually broke down of its own weight. The old law provides a distance poll limit, without making anybody responsible for it. The new bill provides for official markers to fix the limit. In place of the multiplicity of ballots under the old law, it is proposed to substitute a party-column blanket ballot, based on the Ohio idea. The individual mark always counts against the party mark in the circle, and, with this in mind, voting is easy. The objection that independent nominations might spread out the ballot to an unreasonable extent has been met by adding suitable columns, each of which must be filled.

The objection to the party-column ballot centres in one thing, that, by the privilege of making a single mark in the circle, party voting rather than independence is encouraged. He said the true province of an independent voter was not to nominate a candidate who could not be elected, but rather to throw his influence to one or the other party, and so compel good nominations. Inadvertently, the independent has indorsed the party column by his plan for Presidential Electors.

Senator Cantor said the Democrats wanted to have three questions answered. They are: What is the occasion for a new law when all the people ask is a new ballot? Why should the illiterate be allowed to take some one into the booth, opening the way to fraud? Why has the registry law been changed to favor the country districts? Otherwise, he said, the bill seems fair and proper.

Senator Raines said the old law and the Constitution made the new bill necessary. No other changes had been made, except to throw further safeguards around the ballot. The Constitution requires personal registration in villages of 5,000 and upward; hence the provisions for the registry in country districts. Sparsely settled districts should be favored, as is proposed. He read the Constitution relative to the right to vote, and said he would not frame a bill to deprive any one of the right. Therefore he had provided for the ignorant voter, who cannot read or write, a simple ballot that could be marked by a friend and then copied in the booth by the voter.

For another class of voters—those who won't vote for anybody nominated by any party—the crowning glory of the independent voter, provision is also made. Formerly this voter took his ballot to the polls in his vest pocket. In the original of the present bill, one Inspector from each party was to help the illiterate independent. This has been changed so as to allow a friend to enter the booth with the voter. Newspapers had attacked this provision, but suggest no remedy. The Sanger bill, offered as a substitute, is the evolution of all the great independent minds of New-York. But they know absolutely nothing of the practical workings of an election. They want blank official pasters at each poll, on which a friend may write for the voter the names desired. Such a proceeding would lead at once to the identification of the vote by the Inspector, and open the door wider than ever to fraud and corruption. Their ignorance is simply sublime.

Senator Raines then read the several sections of his bill relative to the illiterate voter, and asked for suggestions. He insisted that the Sanger bill was full of objectionable features, and should not be considered. If there is any vice in the Raines bill, it is in the blank column, for there the purchased voter may write a name for identification. And yet this column must be provided for under the constitution. He believed the Corrupt Practices act had already materially decreased such evils, and when a bi-partisan police bill had checked corruption in the big cities he felt certain an honest election would be insured under this bill. No law or ballot can absolutely stop the buying and selling of votes, but this bill reduces the chances for fraud to a minimum.

Senator Cantor said a simple measure doing away with a multiplicity of ballots was all that was needed. He did not yet understand why the change in the registry law was made, but thought some political advantage was sought. He believed the bill in its provisions for helping out the illiterate voter very objectionable. He even believed the present way better. He feared the effect of the illiterate provision. He moved to recommit the bill, to amend so as to provide for re-entering the present registry law, and to have the Election Inspectors accompany the illiterate voter.

Senator Raines objected strenuously, asserting that the amendments ought not to be considered. The motion to recommit was lost.

The bill was passed—yeas, 25; nays, 8—Stapleton, O'Sullivan, and Guy.

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WILL WORK FOR CONSOLIDATION

A Permanent Organization Formed by Citizens of the Oranges—Isaac E. Gates Elected President.

ORANGE, N. J., April 16.—The advocates of a consolidation of the Oranges effected a permanent organization at a meeting last night, in the Board of Trade rooms, and hereafter will be known as the Consolidation Association of the Oranges.

Col. Edward H. Snyder, Louis D. Gallison, Isaac E. Gates, Hugh Lamb, Thomas S. Waterman, Charles J. Prescott, Jeptha H. Baldwin, Henry M. Oddie, Dr. J. W. M. Kitchen, Hugh J. Brady, Frank R. Wicks, Harvey R. Halsey, Joseph D. Holmes, Joseph W. Stover, Dr. Joseph W. Stickler, and F. W. Vogt were among those present. Jeptha H. Baldwin presided, and Dr. J. W. M. Kitchen acted as Secretary.

The following resolutions presented by Louis D. Gallison were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The consolidation movement in the Oranges has reached such proportions as to make it advisable to form a permanent working organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subscribers to the temporary organization form themselves into a permanent association, to be known as the Consolidation Association of the Oranges.

Resolved, That the officers shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of nine members.

The officers elected are: Isaac E. Gates of East Orange, President; Samuel Colgate of Orange, Alexander King of East Orange, Thomas S. Kingman of South Orange, and William Barr of West Orange, Vice Presidents; Dr. J. W. M. Kitchen of East Orange, Secretary; Frank R. Wicks of East Orange, Treasurer; John O. Heald, Edward L. Kellogg, and Louis D. Gallison of Orange, Dr. J. W. M. Kitchen, Joseph W. Stover, Frank W. Coolbaugh, and Isaac E. Gates of East Orange, Jeptha H. Baldwin of West Orange, and L. P. Farmer of South Orange, members of the Executive Committee.

"We must labor together for the common weal and the best interests of all the Oranges, which we are sure can be conserved through consolidation," said President Gates.

Alderman Joseph D. Holmes said the Board of Trade was greatly hampered in its work by reason of the division of the Oranges. Charles J. Prescott, Jeptha H. Baldwin, Henry M. Oddie, Hugh Lamb, Joseph W. Stover, and Louis D. Gallison also spoke.

The Executive Committee was authorized to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the membership dues were fixed at $1 a year.

NO MORE "PACE THAT KILLS"

The Injunction Against Its Principal Scene Declared Permanent.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, granted judgment for a permanent injunction restraining the presentation of any imitation of the Tattersalls scene in "The Sporting Duchess," or of any scene in "A Run of Luck." The action against Manager Walter Sanford for contempt of court in producing "The Pace That Kills," after the issuance of the preliminary injunction, was dropped, Mr. Sanford explaining that he had not intentionally placed himself in contempt.

This settles the fate of "The Pace That Kills," which recently disappeared from the stage of the Fourteenth Street Theatre after an inglorious run of three performances. It also thoroughly establishes the title of Sir Augustus Harris of London to the ownership of the Tattersalls scene in "The Derby Winner," which Charles Frohman is to produce at the Academy of Music next season under the name of "The Sporting Duchess." If "The Pace That Kills" is ever presented here again, it must be with the principal scene upon which the manager relied for popular success, stricken out.

TO STUDY THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Women in the Annexed District May Make Some Suggestions.

A committe of twenty women, living in the Twenty-third Assembly District, is to visit the public schools in that district, and after careful study of the system of teaching, the accommodations for the pupils, and other questions of kindred nature, make suggestions for the improvement of this branch of the education of the children and youth.

Some of the women who are interested in this work and who are at the head of the committee are Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. J. P. Peters, wife of the rector of St. Nicholas's Episcopal Church; Mrs. Mendelson, Mrs. C. S. Magnus, Miss Elizabeth Ely, Mrs. H. R. Elliott, and Mrs. Burdick, wife of Prof. Burdick.

This Committee of Twenty has been appointed to assist Good Government Club B, which has been assigned by the Confederated Council to investigate the school system of the city.

More Hackensack Meadows Verdicts.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—Andrew Roalefs, clerk in the Garfield National Bank of New-York, recovered a verdict of $7,500 in the Federal court to-day. He was seriously injured in the Hackensack Meadows accident in January, 1894, and sued the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for $10,000.

Mrs. William Clark of Baskingridge, N. J., whose husband, W. A. Clark, was killed in the same accident, received a verdict for $8,000. Mr. Clark was in the employ of the Foster Fertilizer Company of New-York. Mrs. Clark sued for $50,000.

Large Attendance in Catholic Schools.

Gen. James O'Beirne, representing the Catholic School Committee formed to take a census of the number of children attending parochial schools in this city, has presented the committee's report, which is signed by Mgr. John M. Farley, Chairman of the Catholic School Board, to the President of the Board of Education. The report shows that there are 15,429 boys and 17,269 girls in attendance at the 101 Catholic parochial schools in this city.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Leverett Saltonstall.

Leverett Saltonstall died at his home, in Brookline, Mass., Monday. He was a lawyer, and for many years a central figure in the Democracy of Massachusetts. He was a member of the old Saltonstall family of Salem, Mass., a descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came over from England with Gov. Winthrop, and was one of the six patentees of the Colony of Massachusetts.

Leverett Saltonstall was born March 16, 1825, at Salem, Mass. He entered Harvard College in 1840, and was graduated four years later. He was the sixth in lineal descent who has graduated from Harvard College, and his son was the seventh. He was elected an Overseer of Harvard in 1876 for six years, and was re-elected at the end of that time. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practiced in Boston. He was Chairman of the State Committee of the Bell and Everett party, and a candidate for Congress on the Constitutional and Democratic tickets against Charles Francis Adams, but was defeated. Mr. Saltonstall was a war Democrat. In 1865 Gov. Gaston appointed him Commissioner for Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition.

While in church in Philadelphia one Sunday, in the Fall of 1876, he received a telegram from the State Democratic Committee, entreating him to go to Florida to watch the Returning Board and he did so at once. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of the Port of Boston. He declined an appointment as Civil Service Commissioner.

He was a member of the Masaschusetts Historical Society, New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society, one of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, President of the Unitarian Club, and was a member of the staff of Gov. Emory Washburn, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Charles H. Mansur.

Charles H. Mansur of Missouri, Assistant Controller of the Treasury, died yesterday at Washington, after an illness of several weeks, during which his death has been daily expected.

Charles H. Mansur was born in Philadelphia, March 6, 1835. He received his common-school and academic education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Mo., Aug. 30, 1856. He removed in the same year to Chillicothe, Mo., where he resided for many years and practiced law. He was a member of the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee from 1864 till 1868; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New-York in 1868; was Prosecuting Attorney of Livingston County, Mo., from 1875 to 1879, and a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was the joint nominee for Congress, in 1872, of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans in the Tenth District, and was again the nominee of the Democracy in the same district in 1880. He was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress. President Cleveland appointed him Deputy Controller about two years ago. When the Dockery law reorganizing the executive departments went into effect recently, Mr. Mansur found himself legislated out of office, but he was immediately appointed Assistant Controller.

Dr. Gideon E. Moore.

Dr. Gideon E. Moore, a well-known chemist of this city, died at his home, 76 East Ninety-fourth Street, on Saturday.

Dr. Moore was fifty-three years old, and was known in Europe as well as in the United States as a chemist of great ability. The results of his scientific investigations have been widely published in American and foreign scientific journals.

Dr. Moore was graduated from Yale when nineteen years old, and a few years afterward went to Europe to study at Heidelberg. He was graduated there with the highest honors. He studied in most of the famous European laboratories, and, in 1879, when he returned to New-York, opened a laboratory at 69 Liberty Street.

During the celebrated colored sugar trials at Baltimore, in 1877 and 1880, Dr. Moore was the chief Government expert. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Society of Berlin, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, and of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Moore died of pneumonia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Prof. Adolph Aweng, who had been an instructor in French in the schools and academies of Poughkeepsie, since 1838, died yesterday. He was born in Nancy, France, in 1809. He taught French in the old College Hill and Dutchess County Academies, and in the latter institution numbered Cornelius Vanderbilt among his pupils.

—The Rev. David W. Hunter died yesterday at Pittsburg, Mass. He was in his seventieth year. About thirty years of his ministerial life were spent in and about Huntingdon, Lewistown, and Coatesville, Penn., and Longwood, Md.

—Mrs. Jane Harper, widow of Fletcher Harper, died yesterday. She was eighty-seven years old. She was the mother of the late Fletcher Harper, Jr., and of the late Joseph W. Harper.

—William H. Furman, father of State Auditor Robert M. Furman, died at Asheville, N. C., yesterday, of paralysis, a

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	10
Apartments to Let	15	Horses, Carriages, &c.	6
Auction Sales	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	14
Bicycles	6	Long Island Property	15
Billiards	7	Marriages	5
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	New-Jersey Property	15
City Flats To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Houses To Let	15	Public Notices	14
City Items	5	Real Estate Legal Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate For Exchange	15
Country Board	7	Real Estate Wanted	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	6	Special Notices	5
Dividends	13	Spring Resorts	7
Dry Goods	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
For Sale	7	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	16
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Sandow Trocadero Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Norway. 8:15—Midsummer Night's Dream. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:00—Trilby. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—La Belle Marie. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Liebe von Heut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:20—Fortune.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Le Prophete.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—3:30—Baseball—Yale vs. New-York.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Column.
At the Hotels	5	4
Departures for Europe	15	5
Business Troubles	13	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	4
Marine Intelligence	15	4
Obituary Record	8	7
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	7	2
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	8	2
Telegraphic Brevities	8	3
United Service	8	7
Washington Weather Forecast	7	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Whisky Trust Disclosures.
Platt Has a New Writer.
Train Robber Perry Caught.
Bi-Partisan Police Bill Passed.
Dr. Parkhurst Attacks Mayor Strong.
Oil Prices Still Advancing.
The Silver Conference a Fizzle.

Page 2
Test Suit on Telephone Patents.

Page 3
New Publications and Book Reviews.
Raines Ballot Reform Bill Passed.
Joseph Jefferson on Acting.

Page 5
China's Foe Is Pacified.
A Discussion of Degeneration.
Martinez Campos at His Post.
Britain Against Nicaragua.
Brazil's Decree on Judiciary.
Minister Ransom Legally Appointed.

Page 6
Mr. Croker's First English Victory.
Columbia Badly Beaten at Baseball.

Page 7
The McLaughlin Trial.
Dinner of Medical Alumnae.

Page 8
Signs of Better Times.
To Search for Income Tax Delinquents.
Cut Flower Market for New-York.

Page 9
Ex-Mayor Grant's Plan Pleases.
Controller Fitch's Statement Approved.
Where Are Walton's Paper Carts?
Lyman Abbott Answers Dr. Headley.
Convention of Graduate Clubs.
State Funds Expended in Politics.

Page 10
Towing a Whale to Port.

Page 13
The Elverson-Mayo Marriage.

Page 14
J. A. Foley Sued for a Trust Fund.

Page 16
Big Mills Closed by Floods.
The Columbus Avenue Fires.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	48	44	8:30 P. M.	68	50
6 A. M.	49	44	6 P. M.	61	48
9 A. M.	52	42	9 P. M.	53	45
12 M.	62	50	12 P. M.	51	44

Average temperature yesterday 43⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 55½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 48½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REFORM OF TAMMANY HALL.

"The clean and honest administration of municipal affairs" is what ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant announces as the aim that should be pursued through Tammany Hall. It is an excellent aim, and every one who reflects on the strength of the Democratic Party in this city and on the position of Tammany Hall as a Democratic organization must see that if Tammany can be made effectively to serve it it would be of very great advantage to the whole city. It would also be of very great advantage to the Democratic Party throughout the country. It is very easy to dismiss the statement of Mr. Grant as the trick of an ambitious and defeated politician to recover the confidence of the people and retrieve recent disaster. It seems to us more sensible to point out to Mr. Grant, to those who are likely to be influenced by him, and to those whose co-operation will be necessary to him, what the conditions of success must be and what are the guarantees that Tammany must give before such a pledge will carry any weight with sensible and well-informed men.

Tammany Hall has lost the confidence of the people of New-York and of the Democratic Party of the Nation. On those points we assume that there is no serious difference of opinion. The people of this city distrust it because of the gross evils committed or permitted by it in the management of the affairs of the city—evils by which men high in the favor of Tammany Hall profited in wealth and political power. The Democratic Party of the Nation distrusts Tammany Hall because it is regarded as directly responsible for the humiliating but deserved disaster encountered by the party in this city, and as indirectly but largely responsible for the like disaster encountered by the party in the State. And to this particular source of distrust is added the memory of a series of manœuvres in State and National politics in which Tammany was found working for the narrow interests of unworthy men and against the broad interests of the National party. It is needless to go into the details of recent history for evidence of the soundness of this view of Tammany. It is enough to point out that it is very generally entertained and that it must be distinctly recognized if Tammany is again to become a powerful and also a useful political organization.

Mr. Grant appears to recognize the situation in a substantial degree when he names a dozen men whom he would "welcome into Tammany Hall" and whom he would endeavor to bring in. They are mostly men who would not enter Tammany save for the promotion of "the clean and honest administration of municipal affairs." Their open and active participation in the control of Tammany Hall would in itself be a considerable guarantee of the sincerity of the organization in pursuing that aim. It would not, however, be enough. Not even with these men in places of influence would Tammany gain general confidence unless there were a definite policy adopted and followed for the attainment of the aim announced. And the essence of that policy would have to be the distinct repudiation of the old one-man power idea, the final abandonment of the undemocratic system of intrusting to the "boss" of Tammany Hall the privilege of naming all the candidates and distributing all the political patronage. We do not know that Mr. Grant is prepared for this or aware of its necessity. We do not know that all the men whom he is ready to welcome to Tammany Hall are so. But we are confident that no reorganization of Tammany Hall as a machine for the purpose of securing the city patronage and using it for the running of primaries, conventions, and elections would, however respectable and dignified a contingent of new members it might obtain, prevent it from falling again into the corrupt and inefficient state which brought upon it the defeat of last year.

Unquestionably an honest and practical reform of Tammany would be of very great benefit in every way and should be sought by all who can aid in the task and who have a genuine desire to promote good government in New-York and in the Nation. Tammany is still a strong organization. Its vote last Fall against the combined forces opposing it must be regarded as practically its irreducible minimum. As the regular Democratic organization of the city it will tend to gain strength as the exciting National contest of next year approaches. It will be aided, too, by the inevitable reaction from the independent movement of last year. Mayor Strong was elected by the help of some 50,000 Democrats, with the expectation on their part, and on his part the pledge, that he would exclude partisan politics from city affairs. He has done many good things and some excellent ones, but he has not carried out that pledge, and the reform movement already feels the effect and may feel it much more. The question of the future of Tammany Hall is an exceedingly important one. Even without real reform, with only an appearance of it sufficient to give it a cloak of decency of reasonable thickness, Tammany would be a formidable element in political contests, and one to be reckoned with. If, on the other hand, it can be so reorganized as really to be directed, not toward office mongering, with rich brokerage for the active managers, but toward that "clean and honest administration of municipal affairs" which Mr. Grant proposes, not only New-York City, nor the Democratic Party merely, but the whole country, would achieve a great and lasting gain. We heartily wish for Mr. Grant and others who may enter in earnest on this task the utmost possible success, and we promise them all the aid that their sincere and practical efforts may call for.

A CORRUPT POLITICIANS' TRICK.

The Raines Ballot bill was passed in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 25 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by Guy and O'Sullivan, Democrats, of this city, and Stapleton, Republican, of Syracuse. There are nineteen Republican members of the Senate, but two of them were absent yesterday on account of sickness. This shows that the division was not on party lines, which was doubtless due to the fact that the provision for assistance to the illiterate voter is a scheme of corrupt politicians for opening the door to vote trading. The present Senate seems to be made up chiefly of politicians of that kind.

There has not been the least evidence that anybody outside of the Senate and the ranks of trading politicians desired a ballot law with such a hole in it. It is of no use to honest independents and was not meant for them. It is intended to furnish an opening for the venal vote, to be manipulated by the heelers of corrupt machine politicians.

This bill now goes to the Assembly, where the Sanger bill of the Good Government Clubs is pending. The latter is greatly to be preferred to it, though its provision for arranging candidates' names alphabetically under the designation of offices is not a simple one. The use of emblems opposite each name will make straight voting comparatively easy, but it will make mixed voting very perplexing, except for those who have no need of emblems. It would be better without these devices, leaving the illiterate voter to be guided by a sample ballot ready marked before he enters the polling place. The official paster would not do much harm or good, and its sole excuse is the shadowy presumption that every man has a constitutional right to fire a written vote into the air, whether he can write it or not.

Whatever the Assembly does, this Raines trick for invading the secrecy of the ballot for the purpose of bribery should be defeated at all hazards. It is worse than anything Tammany ever dared propose. It seems to be a device for defeating ballot reform once more.

TO COMPLETE THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Ever since this city acquired the lands for a new system of parks beyond the Harlem River it has been in the anomalous position of having some of its most important public parks outside of the city limits. This applies to the magnificent water-front park at Pelham Bay, a part of Bronx Park, and the parkway connecting the two. It was part of the supposition of the commission which laid out the parks in the "annexed district" that within a few years at furthest the northern boundary of the city would be extended to the Sound, so as to include this park domain and open it up to improvement and to easy access from the populous parts of the city. The area is wholly within the territory of the Greater New-York which the people concerned voted in favor of last year and which the Legislature is bound to provide for without unnecessary delay, unless it proposes to defy public opinion after inviting its expression with an implied promise of complying with its decision.

But the consolidation process, so far as matters of administration are concerned, will be a gradual one, and the people of Westchester, East Chester, and Pelham are impatient for the benefits of annexation. There is no reason why it should not be accomplished at once after the manner pursued in 1873, when other parts of Westchester County were added to the city, and there are very solid reasons why it should not be delayed. It would simplify to some small degree the work of the Consolidation Commission hereafter, and it would bring the public parks into the city and prepare the way for a systematic development of the Twenty-fourth Ward, as it is to be.

The people of Westchester, East Chester, and Pelham have reasons of their own for desiring to hasten the annexation of this territory, and they have had a bill prepared to accomplish it which has been pending for some time in both branches of the Legislature. The only opposition seems to have come from the Town Board of Westchester, controlled by a local political ring which it is one of the objects of the advocates of the bill to get rid of. They defeated it last Fall in the election of a Supervisor who is in favor of annexation. This ring is tangled up with a gas and electric-light company which is practicing extortion on the town, and the decent people see their best chance of relief from the corrupt combination and of improvement to that whole section of Westchester County in speedy annexation.

There is no doubt that this bill ought to be passed for the benefit of New-York City and of the people of the section to be added to its domain, and also as a practicable first step in the process of consolidation. It would be ridiculous if it were defeated at the instance of a corrupt gang of local politicians, who only desire to retain their power to mismanage town affairs for their own profit. There is talk of a defeat of the commission's General Consolidation bill by Republicans in the Senate. It would look as if they were seeking for every available expedient to reduce the Republican vote in the metropolitan area at the coming elections.

REHEARING THE INCOME TAX CASES.

The petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases, which we published yesterday morning, is a very clear and interesting statement of the situation, and one which, on its face, would seem, to the lay mind, to justify the respectful attention of the Supreme Court. It is in effect a petition that the very serious Constitutional questions that have arisen and have not been decided because the court was not full and because the Justices actually sitting were evenly divided may be reargued and a final decision reached.

There is also an alternative petition which is extremely significant, as will be seen by the following "conclusion":

"Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that these cases be restored to the docket and a reargument be ordered as to the questions upon which the court was evenly divided in opinion. In case, however, this motion should be denied, your petitioners pray that the mandate be amended by ordering a new trial in the court below, so that the court below may now determine the questions:

"(1) Whether or not the invalidity of the statute in the respects already specified renders the same altogether invalid, and

"(2) Whether or not the act is Constitutional in the respects not decided by this court."

As we understand it, if the court below were to decide the questions here submitted against the law, that decision would stand until the Supreme Court reached a definite decision to the contrary. In any case, the main point—that questions of such gravity should not be left "in the air"—is one that the common sense of this country will approve.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS CONCERNING TROLLEY ROADS.

The growth of trolley railroad systems in Connecticut and Pennsylvania has been checked by important decisions of the courts, and as the contest between the trolley roads and the old steam roads will probably be carried on in other States on substantially the same lines, these decisions and the effect of them deserve some attention. Connecticut is a very inviting field for the projectors of trolley roads, because in a considerable part of the area of the State the distance from one large town to some other large town is so short. The same is true of Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Northern New-Jersey, and parts of Pennsylvania, and in all these districts there has been a rapid growth of trolley systems.

Until a few weeks ago the policy of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in Connecticut, as avowed by the company's officers, was to offer no opposition to the chartering and construction of trolley roads, even when these roads paralleled the company's lines. At that time, however, the company decided that it ought to oppose vigorously the construction of any trolley road from one city or large town to another, because it had already lost considerable passenger traffic by the operation of lines so constructed, and it has been diligently setting forth before legislative committees and in the courts all possible arguments in support of its position.

One of the decisions to which we refer was that of Judge Hall of the Superior Court relating to the proposed construction of a trolley line from the City of Hartford to the neighboring city of New-Britain, the distance being about ten miles. Steam railway communication between the two cities is now supplied by both the New-Haven and the New-England Companies. While the proposed line would be in some places two miles from the steam companies' tracks and would be useful to many residents in the region between the two cities, it would virtually parallel the old roads, so far as traffic from one city to the other is concerned. It was to be an extension of the city lines of a New-Britain company. The statutes provide that no street railway shall be built from one town to another, in the public highways, so as to parallel any other street railway or steam railroad until the company desiring to build such a railway shall have obtained from a Judge of the Superior Court a decision that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the projected line. Judge Hall decides that public convenience and necessity do not call for a trolley road between Hartford and New-Britain, and says that the two steam roads "furnish such facilities for travel as are reasonably convenient and necessary for the public." This may not be final, for the statute requiring a decision of the court relates to projected roads which are to occupy the public highways. Only one-seventh of the route of the road in question lies in the highway, and if this one-seventh should be shifted to private property, it may be held that the company is not required to procure this court's approval. In that case, however, recent action of the Legislature indicates that the trolley company would be regarded as subject to the general law relating to steam railroad companies and lines, and thus be burdened by formidable requirements and restrictions.

Both the Pennsylvania and the Reading Companies have been very perceptibly affected by the competition of trolley lines extending from Philadelphia to suburban towns. It is reported that the Reading has lost passenger traffic to the amount of $400 per day. To meet this competition it has recently increased the number of its trains to Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Wayne Junction, and some other suburban points, and at the same time has reduced its rates to these places about one-half.

The important decision in Pennsylvania, which we have mentioned, was rendered by the Supreme Court in a case in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and one of the new trolley companies were the opposing parties. It stops, for a time at least, the construction of trolley roads between cities and towns in that State. The right of trolley companies to construct roads in the streets of a city or borough, with the consent of the local authorities, is admitted and confirmed, but the court holds that the authorities of a township, while they can grant the use of the highways for township purposes, have no power to subject the highways to the servitude of a railway for the carriage of passengers through the township from one city or borough to another city or borough without the consent of all the adjacent property holders. For this reason the court is unable to see how the trolley companies can lawfully occupy country roads in townships lying between their terminals except by private contract with every owner of abutting property. And the court decides that no part of a projected trolley line, the route of which lies through a township, can be constructed until the company has obtained the right to build the entire line.

This appears to put an end, for the present, to the construction of long-distance trolley roads in Pennsylvania. It is understood that if this obstacle had not been set up, a trolley line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg and another one to Reading would have been in operation before the end of this year. It is now proposed that the trolley companies shall ask the State Legislature to enact a law permitting them to occupy township roads after procuring the consent of 25 per cent. of the property holders, and upon condition that the companies shall use a purchased strip of land in order that the present driving space shall not be narrowed. The old steam companies both in Connecticut and in Pennsylvania, however, will make all possible use of the advantages recently gained by the decisions we have noted.

IN ENGLAND'S HOME MARKET.

The following interesting remarks about American competition in the English home market are published by The Iron and Coal Trades Review of London:

"The dangers of American competition have long been preached by the initiated and far-seeing, but they have been ignored or ridiculed by those who were not equally prescient. It is, however, clear that the danger cannot be very remote, and it is now less so than it was. Indeed, at this moment the American works are sending considerable quantities of wire into Great Britain; they have commenced to send hoop iron, and I am credibly informed that contracts have been signed for the delivery of 20,000 tons of American coal at Liverpool within the next month or two. It is true that the coal is cannel, and that cannel is so far exceptional that it may be disregarded in any estimate of comparative national resources, seeing that our home supplies are so limited, but the fact is, nevertheless, worth noting. What, however, is most startling of all is the fact that for some time past steel billets have been sold in the United States at less than $15 per ton, or, say, approximately, £3. I may be wrong, but I doubt if any English works can produce billets at this price, much less sell them."

And yet Gov. McKinley and his followers say that our present duties of 30 per cent. on hoop iron and of $28 to $44.80 per ton on wire are not high enough to protect the American manufacturers against sales in this country of hoop iron and wire from Europe.

THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Under Secretary Herbert's direction the bureau officers are pushing forward their plans for the new vessels authorized at the recent session of Congress.

The great liberality of the provisions thus made is now, we think, fully appreciated. At first the reductions of the Senate in the House bill caused some disappointment. Of the two and a quarter millions which it struck off, about half, we believe, was for ordnance. This reduction took out altogether the items of $500,000 for the reserve guns of auxiliary cruisers, $130,000 for reserve projectiles of the navy, $242,500 for additional torpedoes, and $150,000 for the Hartford's new battery. The cutting down of the increase of enlisted strength authorized by the House from 2,000 to 1,000 men was also a disappointment, and, finally, the substitution of two battle ships, six small gunboats, and three torpedo boats for the three battle ships and twelve torpedo boats proposed by the House was not generally approved in naval circles.

Still, a review of the provisions as a whole calls for hearty praise. When it is reflected that the splendid addition of eleven vessels was made in a bill which appropriated more than $29,420,000, exceeding last year's total by more than $4,000,000, and that of the year before by much more than $7,000,000, its liberality is clear. No doubt the ordnance factory will be able to keep its plant in operation, and next Winter, with installments for new ships less burdensome, it should be easy to secure appropriations for guns, shells, and torpedoes. At that time, too, another thousand can be added to the enlisted maximum. The House, in fact, in authorizing 2,000 more men, had only voted pay for 1,000 of them.

Beyond question, the immediate naval needs of this country are battle ships and torpedo boats, both of which furnish coast and harbor protection. The impression that the battle of the Yalu had discredited battle ships was shown to be false by Secretary Herbert, who pointed out that the Chinese battle ships had prevented the destruction of the whole fleet there, and that they had been struck scores of times without material injury. In fact, Japan herself has shown her appreciation of battle ships by recently ordering some in England. Again, the work of the torpedo boats at Wei-Hai-Wei gives additional proof, had any been needed, of the value of these little craft, of which we now have only three built, with six others authorized.

Still, now that half a dozen small gunboats have taken the place of an additional battle ship and of nine additional torpedo boats, authorized by the House, we may point out the great use of these gunboats for foreign cruising, in view of the obvious lack of vessels for the many calls now made upon the fleet. They can go where the deep-draught battle ships cannot, can be quickly built, require small crews, can be cheaply maintained, and, finally, being of composite construction, will need less frequent docking, will thus be more economical, and can remain long on station duty without relief.

The plans for the eleven new vessels are still under consideration. The battle ship Kearsarge and her mate, of about 10,000 tons displacement, will probably carry a fifteen-inch water-line belt, since the Harvey process makes this sufficient, and the belt can be extended further than on our other ships. Their speed is likely to be 16 knots or more; their largest rifles the thirteen-inch or the twelve-inch. The six 1,000-ton composite gunboats will not aim at great speed, and they will have large sail power, while their main batteries will be composed of four-inch guns, like those of the 1,177-ton Machias and Castine. For the new torpedo boat the plans under consideration are said to contemplate 180-ton boats, with the fine speed of 27 knots, or three more than the Ericsson's contract calls for.

Why should 9 o'clock at night be fixed as the hour after which arriving steamers cannot come up to their docks and land passengers? Opposition on the part of the steamship companies to a complete removal of the present absurd restrictions is as difficult to understand as it is unexpected and surprising.

Gov. Altgeld is mistaken if he thinks nobody would have paid any attention to a vigorous sound-money letter signed with his name.

Whoever invented the fable now given currency by The London Standard's Berlin correspondent, and which is to the effect that Field Marshal Yamagata and Johann, the missing Austrian Archduke, are one and the same person, deserves credit for his ingenuity. The yarn will not endure serious investigation, or even consideration, for a moment, but it is picturesque and romantic, and as "Capt. John Orth" sailed away from Montevideo for the port of missing ships almost five years ago, he is not likely to enter an immediate denial of its accuracy. The great Japanese leader and statesman, whose history from youth is perfectly well known by people who have taken the trouble to read with attention recent works on the Sunrise Kingdom, cannot be expected to give the matter any serious attention. So the charming story can reasonably expect to receive sympathetic attention for several weeks. The Archduke Johann Nepomucene Salvator Marie Joseph Jean Ferdinand Balthazar Louis Gonzague Peter Alexander Zenobius Antonin was a son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Emperor's near relative. When thirty-seven years of age he became dissatisfied with the slowness with which his rank in the army was advancing, resigned from the service, renounced all his princely dignities, and, with 600,000 florins in his pocket started out on a career of adventure. He took to the sea, and, after trying his fortune in several countries, went to Chile, bought a ship, the Santa Margareta, and began trading in nitrate. In December, 1890, he was at Montevideo. Nothing has been heard from him since. He was doubtless wrecked and drowned. Yamagata has but lately risen to prominence for the Occidental world, but he has long been known in Japan and belongs to a family of high rank.

MR. RANSOM LEGALLY APPOINTED

The Sensational Story that the Minister's Commission Would Have to be Revoked Is Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The authors of a sensational story which was telegraphed from Washington last night that Matt W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, had been illegally appointed and that his commission would have to be revoked, presumably know more about the Constitution to-night than they did when they constructed the absurd yarn. It was asserted that Mr. Ransom was appointed in violation of Article I., Section 6, Clause 2, of the Constitution, which says: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

Had Mr. Ransom received his commission and taken the oath of office as Minister of Mexico during the time for which he was elected a Senator from North Carolina the charge would carry weight. He did not, however, qualify until after March 4, when his term as Senator had expired. The nomination of Mr. Ransom by the President did not constitute an appointment. The appointment was legally made when the commission was signed. It was not signed and Mr. Ransom did not receive it until some time after Congress had adjourned.

The salary of the Minister to Mexico was increased from $12,000 a year to $17,500 by a provision in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill that was passed in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Ransom was in the middle of his term when the increase was made, and presumably was in his seat when the conference report on the Appropriation bill was adopted. The false premise in connection with the section of the Constitution already quoted led to the ridiculous conclusion that the Mexican mission was vacant, and that Mr. Ransom would be obliged to turn back into the Treasury all the money he had drawn as Minister.

Finally, Section 1,761 of the Revised Statutes was erected as a barrier to the attempt which it was assumed the President would make to reappoint Mr. Ransom, "on discovering" the "blunder" he had committed. This section provided that "no money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate."

Controller of the Treasury Bowler, who, it was said, would refuse to pass Mr. Ransom's account on constitutional grounds, said this afternoon that, while he did not care to express an opinion in a case which had not officially been brought to his notice, there did not appear to be anything substantial in the statements concerning the status of Mr. Ransom. The friends of the Mexican Minister need feel no alarm over his prospects. He will continue to draw $48 a day and breathe the balmy air of Mexico.

Enjoying Unearned Glory.

From The London Truth.

The boa constrictor who some months ago astounded humanity by swallowing alive his seven-foot mate, digesting him as complacently as if he had been an oyster, died at the Zoological Gardens on Tuesday. Another snake has been transferred to his case, and is accepting without explanation the admiration bestowed upon him, in ignorance of the fact that he is not the hero of the memorable incident.

A Well-Ballasted Ling Fish.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An extraordinary discovery was made in the stomach of a fish of the ling species at Liverpool Wholesale Market yesterday. The fish weighed fifteen pounds, and in its stomach were two smooth cobble stones weighing over five pounds, which had evidently been used as sinkers for a deep-sea fishing line. The fish, so far as could be seen, did not appear to have suffered from the presence of such a weight in its stomach.

Asked for the Clerk's Resignation.

Mayor Strong has requested James H. Daly, one of the confidential clerks attached to the clerical force of his office, to hand in his resignation. He was appointed by Mayor Gilroy, and has been retained until his successor became familiar with the duties of the office.

BROWN ALUMNI AT DINNER

Speeches Made by President Andrews of the University, Governor-Elect Lippett of Rhode Island, and Others.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Brown University Alumni was held last night at Delmonico's.

Francis Lawton, President of the Brown University Club of New-York City, acted as toastmaster. Seated at the guests' table were President E. B. Andrews of Brown University, Governor-elect Charles W. Lippitt of Rhode Island, the Rev. F. A. Peabody of Harvard, Dean J. O. Murray of Princeton College, H. K. Porter, President of the General Association Alumni; Dr. Charles Hitchcock, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Prof. Seth, W. W. Hoppin, and W. H. Williams.

Among others present were R. P. Hayes, John Sanderson, C. L. Balch, G. M. Wickes, Major H. C. Cushing, A. F. Bowers of The Tribune, Charles M. Stillwell, L. G. Chaffin, E. D. French, Arthur Lincoln, John Miley, J. B. F. Herreshoff, Joseph P. Earle, G. W. Carr, John R. Beam, Edward Miller, Jr., James M. Duane, W. E. Caldwell, James W. Perry, A. S. Van Wickle, Charles E. Kimball, G. W. Hopkins, G. I. Malcom, Benjamin Barker Jr., F. L. Gamoge, Charles H. Payne, E. M. May, and Prof. F. C. French.

When the coffee and cigars were served, Mr. Lawton spoke of the growth of the university, and congratulated the alumni association on its twenty-five years of good work.

President Andrews was then introduced and said:

I am delighted to hear your greeting from Alma Mater and to tell you that the old lady is in good health.

The condition of Alma Mater is good. I do not propose to speak about athletics. If you want to know what we have done in that line, read the newspapers. We play good ball, but we also do good work. But I want the world to know that we do more at Brown than play ball.

I believe that there has been no falling off in the standard of teaching. I also believe that there has been no falling off in the moral teaching. Our charter forbids any professor to teach any particular religion, but we must all teach morality.

We did not establish the woman's department to compete with female colleges, but to give our Rhode Island women a chance for a college education; and it has not cost the men's department a cent, but has added $3,000 to Brown College in fees given to the men's department in one year.

The next speaker was Prof. Peabody of Harvard, who said:

I cannot but wonder what my academic ancestors would say if they could see me here. Those men who settled Massachusetts Bay and founded Harvard College did not have much admiration for Rhode Island Baptists and Roger Williams, and forced him into exile; but now there is much unity and fraternal feeling between Brown and Harvard.

This age is the age of the social question. Never before in the history of the world were the lines of the social questions so strongly drawn, or were there so many signs of coming troubles. Never were the rich so arrayed against the poor, or capital and labor at so great variance. There is the worst ignorance on each side. The only remedy for this is education, and the colleges and universities can do a great work in the educational line.

Governor-elect Lippitt was then introduced, and said:

I noticed in the remarks of the gentleman who preceded me his statement about the difference of opinion between the people of Massachusetts and Roger Williams. I leave it to you to decide who was right, the people of Massachusetts or Roger Williams, or who was wrong. No matter, Massachusetts came back to Roger Williams.

Speeches were also made by Dean Murray and others.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR

Prof. Frederic E. Ives Explains How He Solved the Problem and Shows Some of the Pictures.

Prof. Frederic E. Ives of Philadelphia explained to a large and distinguished gathering of scientists last night at the American Museum of Natural History his discovery of reproducing by photography the natural colors of objects. This has long been the dream of science.

Prof. Ives illustrated his lecture by many beautiful color photographs. He first outlined the latest discoveries in relation to light and light rays in general, and then, by experiments in separating and combining the elementary and compound colors, showed the theory he had followed in reaching his discovery of the secret of color photography.

In plain language, this astonishing result was achieved by photographing the object chosen on the most modern and sensitive plates through three different-colored glass slides—red, green, and blue-violet. The object was first photographed through one, then through another, and then through the third. Each colored slide took up its own spectrum colors, and when the three plates are over the other, and looking in a stereoscope through the three plates, there was seen a resultant photograph of the object chosen with all the natural colors retained.

Prof. Ives next explained how, by mirrors and other devices, he had progressed from this initial stage in the discovery to the making of his photochromoscope camera, which makes at a single exposure on a commercial photographic sensitive plate the three pairs of images for combination into the color photograph. Then he explained his stereophotochromoscope, by which the color photograph is translated to the eye, so that the very object photographed appears to be seen through it.

He caused some of his color photographs to be thrown on a large screen. The natural colors were wonderfully reproduced in all their variety. His typical color photograph was of a basket of fruit. Another was of a vase of flowers, and there were many beautiful color photographs of scenery in the Alps and in the American Yellowstone Park.

Finally, Prof. Ives described the method by which he had succeeded in permanently fixing natural colors in a photograph. This was a mechanical process, and not a direct process of light transfixture. In brief, as described, it consisted in developing three negatives of the three main colors and then pasting the three together, the result being, however, a photograph of complementary colors, and not of the original full natural colors.

The basis of the whole process, Prof. Ives pointed out, was the now perfectly determined laboratory measurements of the mixtures of spectrum colors. He indicated further that his color photographs would not convey accurate color ideas to the color blind, for the reason, among others, that the so-called green seen by the normal eye is not the real elementary green, the latter being observable only by the color blind. At the close of the lecture those in the audience were given an opportunity to see Prof. Ives's color photographs through his own special instruments.

A Monument to Forgotten Heroes.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Marseilles has just erected a statue to the dead who yet do live, and to the fallen who never fell. It came about thus: The Town Council resolved some time ago to set up a statue to the gardes-mobiles and the francs-tireurs of the Department Bouches du Rhône, who fell in 1870, and a fine allegorical group soon rose in the Allée du Meilhau, representing France leading her sons to the battle. The Marseillais were delighted with the noble monument, but one detail failed, namely, the names of the fallen

CHINA'S FOE IS PACIFIED

Treaty Confirmed, but Reported Conditions Gravely Doubted.

AN INEVITABLE ENGLISH OPINION

Impressions of the Japanese Legations at London and Washington Against the Accuracy of Details.

LONDON, April 16.—A Central News dispatch from Tokio says the native newspapers are publishing extra editions announcing that the peace negotiations have been concluded.

The terms of the treaty are not definitely known, but it is understood that they are in a great degree similar to those already published. This information is apparently reliable, though it is not official.

The United Press is authorized by the Japanese Legation here to state that The Times's version of the Chino-Japanese treaty of peace, published this morning, is notably inaccurate, both as regards omissions and commissions.

Japan, the Japanese Envoy declares, has never asked for an offensive and defensive alliance with China, nor, in regard to the commercial points of difference, has she ever asked anything beyond the most favored nation treatment, which hitherto Japan has not enjoyed.

The Globe says that provisions allowing Japan to retain the conquered places and the territory east of the Liao River, ceding Formosa permanently to Japan and making an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, are simply impossible.

Europe, The Globe declares, will not assent to any conditions which place China's latent resources under Japanese control, whether in war or in commerce.

A dispatch to The Globe from Yokohama says that the Peace Conference sat five hours yesterday. It is believed to have been the final sitting. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries are preparing to leave Japan for home.

The Standard to-morrow will say:

Whatever the exact stipulations of the Chino-Japanse treaty may prove to be, it must be distinctly understood that they are subject to the approval of the other States having relations with Eastern Asia. Only so far as they do not unfairly conflict with the legitimate rights of Europeans can they be permitted to have effect. Anything that could serve as the basis of a scheme giving Japan a political and commercial mastery over China cannot be allowed to pass.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Politische Correspondenz of Vienna says:

Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cession by China to Japan of any territory on the Eastern Asian Continent, and will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan if her wishes cannot otherwise be attained. France is resolved to support Russia in this position. Reports from England show that that country is lending support to Japan.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the writer of the foregoing dispatch never writes without inspiration from the Russian Foreign Office, although he is frequently used as the medium for "feelers."

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Official advices were received this morning by Minister Yang Yu, the Chinese representative in the United States, from Shimonoseki, Japan, confirming the news that protocols of peace between China and Japan have been signed. The cable message reads simply: "Peace negotiations have been signed." No particulars are given.

A cable dispatch was received this morning from the Hon. J. W. Foster, the adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is dated Shimonoseki, April 15, and says:

"Everything settled satisfactorily. Treaty signed to-day."

No particulars are given, the cable being a private one. Mr. Foster will probably remain in Japan a short time. In any event his family expect him to return home by the first of June.

Late this afternoon Secretary Gresham received a cable dispatch from Minister Dun, at Tokio, Japan, confirming the press dispatches that a peace treaty had been signed by Japan and China. The message was terse, and simply stated that "peace negotiations between Japan and China were concluded to-day."

The terms of peace agreed upon between China and Japan, as cabled from London, while corroborated by information heretofore known officially at the State Department as propositions considered by the Plenipotentiaries, are thought to be in some particulars inaccurate, notably in regard to Japan's retention of already conquered portions of Manchurian territory and the fortifications of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, if by retention is meant permanent occupation.

Washington officials have all along conceded that the independence of Corea, the cession of Formosa, the payment of an indemnity, and the temporary control of Port Arthur could not be successfully resisted by China.

The amount of indemnity which the latest dispatch fixes at $100,000,000, coincides with 100,000,000 gold yen, which is practically the value of 200,000,000 Hai-kwan taels of silver, which it was reported several days ago had been agreed upon by Japan's withdrawal of 100,000,000 taels of the demanded indemnity.

The provision for an alliance between China and Japan is now heard of for the first time. It is not considered improbable, nor is it regarded as surprising that it should have been kept secret, inasmuch as the mass of the population in both countries would oppose it, however cordial the understanding was between the two Governments.

The advantages of such an alliance, if only for the preservation of foreign encroachments on China, are clearly recognized here.

The general trend of the information obtainable at the Japanese Legation is to confirm the report of the conclusion of peace, but to discredit the details as reported by The London Times.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS AT HIS POST.

He Expresses the Hope to Suppress the Insurrection Promptly.

MADRID, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos has cabled the War Office the announcement of his arrival in Cuba, and an expression of his hope, based upon the information of the situation obtainable, to suppress the insurrection promptly and easily.

HAVANA, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, and on shore the houses were profusely decorated with flags, especially in the streets adjacent to the water front. The wharves were crowded with spectators, who gave the General a warm welcome.

Shortly after his arrival Gen. Martinez Campos was invited to attend a banquet to be given in his honor, but he declined the invitation, remarking that he preferred the assistance of the public in the work of restoring peace to the island.

From Staff Correspondent of the United Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos, accompanied by Señor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, was transferred to the war ship Villa-Verde, at Guantanamo, and arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. The forts, Spanish war ships, and the British war ship Mohaw fired a salute in his honor, and shortly after his arrival a reception committee, composed of Gen. Lachambre, Gen. J. J. Moreno, Chief of Staff, and the Archbishop of Santiago, boarded the vessel and greeted the General and Minister de Lome.

After an exchange of courtesies, Gen. Campos and Señor de Lome were taken ashore in a rowboat. The neighboring wharves were crowded with people. The party was conducted to carriages, and was driven under military escort to the cathedral, where mass was celebrated. The Plaza and streets were elaborately decorated with bunting, and several handsome arches added to the general effect. Subsequently, Gen. Martinez Campos reviewed the troops at the Government Building. The General declined an invitation to a banquet.

SPAIN DECLINES KIEL CRUISER.

Torpedo Gunboats Sail and Others Are in Readiness for Cuba.

MADRID, April 16.—The Spanish Government has abandoned the negotiations looking to the purchase of the cruiser recently built at Kiel for China, which was not delivered owing to the fact that the purchase money was not forthcoming.

The builder of the cruiser demands £60,000 for his vessel, and this figure the Spanish authorities consider exorbitant, the Government having recently paid only £43,000 for a cruiser of the same type that was built in Spain.

The torpedo gunboats Martin Alonzo Pinzon, Janez, Galicia, and Filipinas will sail for Cuba to-morrow. Other vessels are in readiness.

Señor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, sends only 1,000,000 pesetas in silver to Cuba. If more money is needed, gold will be sent. The object of this is to prevent the rise of exchange in Havana.

BRITAIN AGAINST NICARAGUA.

Measures Which Might Be Taken for Claims of the Ultimatum.

LONDON, April 16.—The Globe says that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—As to the measures which Great Britain might take to enforce payment of her claims against Nicaragua, (short of bombarding Greytown, which is not a probable step,) it is suggested that a Pacific blockade of Nicaraguan ports could be effected so as to prevent the vessels of that country from plying their vocation until a settlement had been reached.

Great Britain could also take forcible possession of the Custom House at Corinto, and collect all duties on imports into the country until the sum thus collected equaled the amount of the demand made. To do this, however, she would be compelled to land a force of marines in the town, and would be, therefore, for the time being, in possession of Nicaraguan soil.

Great Britain, a high authority states, cannot consult the wishes of any country in demanding redress, even to the extent of making war, from a nation against whom she has a grievance. She would not hesitate to declare war against Nicaragua, if the latter refuses to make the reparation which Great Britain insists upon.

There is equally good authority for the statement that Nicaragua, rather than resort to war with Great Britain, will probably pay the money demanded. She will, however, pay it under protest, insist that it has been wrung from her arbitrarily, and cannot be understood as agreeing that the claim is a just one until it shall first have been passed upon by a board of arbitration.

BRAZIL'S JUDICIARY DECREE.

Minister Thompson's Explanation of the Advantages of the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department has received from Minister Thompson, at Petropolis, Brazil, a copy of a new decree completing the Federal judiciary. Minister Thompson says:

The general purpose of the law, in so far as it relates to foreigners, appears to be to provide a court in which they may obtain redress for injurious acts committed by the officials of the Government, or in other words, to provide, as the Minister states, a Court of Claims. The practice up to this time has been for the several departments to pass upon the merits of claims arising from their own acts; this law now does away with the practice and makes such cases subject to judicial inquiry.

There can be no doubt that this law will be an improvement upon the former custom, but I desire particularly to invite your attention to that portion of the Minister's note in which he states: "The judiciary will decide with full knowledge of the case, after the most frank debate, upon questions which are treated diplomatically or supported by the good offices of the Legation, either when no convenient solution can be reached or when delays are caused which are not desirable with the sacrifice of the interests of all order."

NATURE OF SATURN'S RINGS.

Prof. Keeler's Discovery a Confirmation of Prof. Trouvelot's Idea.

LONDON, April 16.—The Standard devotes an editorial article to the discovery made by Prof. Keeler of the Allegheny Observatory, of the nature of the rings of Saturn.

The article says the theory of Prof. Keeler that the rings are formed by countless satellites revolving about the planet at different rates of speed is merely confirmatory of the idea laid down twenty years ago by Prof. Trouvelot of Harvard University. Anyway, The Standard says, astronomical students are anxiously awaiting a fuller account of this, the latest of American researches.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND AT SMYRNA.

The San Francisco Sails for Beyrout —The Marblehead Is Expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16. — The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived at Smyrna yesterday.

Admiral Kirkland paid a visit to the Governor of the province and afterward had a conference with United States Consul Maddon. The San Francisco sailed for Beyroot to-day.

The United States cruiser Marblehead is expected to arrive at Smyrna to-day or to-morrow.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN CHITRAL.

Umra Khan's Followers Quit Him and His Prisoners Are Rescued.

CALCUTTA, April 16.—Advices received by the Viceroy of India from Sir Robert Low state that the followers of Umra Khan are returning to their homes.

The dispatches further say that Lieut. Fowler and the others of the British column who were taken prisoners by Umra Khan are safe in camp.

Emigrants to Mexico Not Colonists.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, denies the statement that his Government has entered into contracts with any one for the introduction into Mexico of negro laborers. Any negroes who have gone to Mexico to work as laborers, he says, have done so under private contract, and not as colonists.

Quiet and Rest at Friedrichsruh.

BERLIN, April 16.—Prince Bismarck passed the day quietly in resting after the fatigue consequent upon the recent celebration. Friedrichsruh has lost its festive appearance, and all the decorations at the castle, with the exception of those in the great waiting hall, have been removed.

British Steamer Clyde Arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16.—The British steamer Clyde, previously reported as having been spoken on Sunday north of Cape Finisterre with her machinery disabled, arrived here at 3:45 o'clock this morning.

INCORRECT INCOME TAX RETURNS

Collectors Will Give an Opportunity for Their Revision—The Chicago Order is Vacated by the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Commissioner Miller has issued an additional circular to Internal Revenue Collectors, in which he says:

In cases of incorrect income-tax returns now filed in your office, you will notify the persons who filed such returns that they must appear within a reasonable time, specifying the date and place for appearance, and correct or explain said returns, and that, on their failure to appear and make said corrections, you will correct and increase the amount of such returns, stating the particular corrections which will be made and the amounts by which said returns will be increased.

Where persons and corporations liable to make return have neglected or refused to make return, and where, in your opinion, false or fraudulent returns have been filed, you will give notice to the delinquents, and to those who made such false or fraudulent returns, to appear and show cause why penalties should not be assessed against them.

It is stated that no additional instructions will be sent out to Collectors to hunt up those who have failed to make their income-tax returns. Collectors will be expected immediately to investigate all cases where it is suspected that false returns may have been made or where no returns have been made by parties who are generally believed to have been liable to the tax.

The Chicago Order Vacated.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Showalter today entered an order vacating the restraining order against Siegel, Cooper & Co. from making their income-tax returns. The Judge said:

I looked hurriedly at the bill yesterday, and did not understand that it was based upon a question of unconstitutionality. I regarded it as a mere formal matter. The defendants were present in court and consented to the proceedings. Being a motion which was not contested, I granted it. The order will now be vacated and a hearing on the application set for two weeks from today.

The effect of the vacation will be to make Siegel, Cooper & Co. liable to the fine of $1,000 for failure to make a return if the order is not granted at the hearing. Under the order granted yesterday the firm would have escaped the payment of the fine had Gerston Siegel's suit failed before the court on the final hearing.

Delinquents in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16.—From the returns made to the Collector of Internal Revenue under the income tax law, it would appear that there are only 7,000 persons in Philadelphia having an income of $4,000 a year or over. The Collector believes there is a much greater number having incomes that are taxable, and he proposes to discover and proceed against the delinquents.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI

The National Saw Works Likely to be a Total Loss—Freight Shed Burning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16.—The National Saw Works, at Sixth and Baymiller Streets, are burning, and probably will be a total loss.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton freight sheds are also on fire and are burning fiercely.

DIVISION AMONG THEOSOPHISTS

Vice President Judge Says His Faith Is the Only One.

The Theosophical Society is threatened with the resignation of W. Q. Judge, one of the most eminent Theosophists in the city, unless it ceases its alleged persecution of him.

It is Mr. Judge's plan, if he withdraws, to organize an independent society in America that will have nothing to do with the European, Indian, and Asiatic branches of the present society.

For a long time Mr. Judge has tried to convince the other members of the society that his private Mahatmas are genuine Mahatmas, his mystic seal a genuine one, and his messages from nowhere the words of Higher Truth. Charges have been made against him for his teaching, and, unless they are withdrawn, and all Theosophists agree to what he teaches, Mr. Judge will carry out his project.

Mr. Judge is Vice President of the General Theosophical Society, and at the death of President Olcott will succeed as President. The charges against him will be taken up at the annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical Society, which meets in Boston on April 28.

"Les Huguenots" at the Opera.

A performance of "Les Huguenots," such as that given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, offers considerable food for thought. It is undeniable that it is regarded as a rare and radiant attraction by a large part of the public. Last night the house was crowded, and it was pervaded by an air of expectancy. The most casual observer, however, could not fail to note evidence that a large part of those present had been attracted by the unusual combination of star singers, and not by the music of Meyerbeer. These persons used their libretti and their programmes to identify the artists, with whose appearance they were unacquainted. Having learned which was Jean de Reszke, which Edouard, which Plançon, and which Melba, they gave themselves up to sensuous enjoyment of beautiful tones beautifully delivered. This is not a very high form of enjoyment, and it does not bespeak a high state of musical intelligence. But one cannot forget that only a few days ago the same auditorium was packed by an equally enthusiastic audience, which was wholly absorbed in contemplation of music drama of the most serious kind—and which heard very few beautiful tones beautifully delivered. The significance of these matters seems to be that this is a large town, and that there are a good many different kinds of people in it. Perhaps Messrs. Abbey & Grau will take the hint and widen the limits of their répertoire next season.

Those of the audience who were regular patrons of the house made the evening an occasion of warm welcome to the favorite singers. When the seven leading singers appeared at the close of the second act to acknowledge the applause, they were laden with flowers, even Mlle. Bauermeister getting a handsome bouquet, while the De Reszkes received handsome silver wreaths mounted on velvet.

The performance, it is hardly necessary to say, was admirable so far as the singing of the principals went. M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, Signor Ancona, and M. Plançon, Mme. Melba and Mme. Nordica were all in good voice, and again and again excited the audience to high enthusiasm. The chorus sang badly nearly all the time, and Signor Bevignani's conducting left much to be desired. This evening "Le Prophète" will be given.

Appo Has Disappeared.

George W. Appo, the Lexow green goods witness, was to have been up for examination yesterday before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of assaulting Policeman Michael F. Rein of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last week.

When the case was called J. W. Webb, an agent of the Parkhurst Society, and Lawyer S. B. Brague, of Frank Moss's office, told Justice Taintor that the society had lost all trace of Appo since last Saturday, and that they had notified the officials at Police Headquarters of his escape. The police have begun a search for the missing man.

Duke Albert of Wurtemburg Injured.

STUTTGART, April 16.—Duke Albert, heir apparent to the Duchy of Wurtemberg, was seriously injured to-day by being thrown from his horse. He fell head foremost, and is suffering from concussion of the brain. His physicians, however, do not believe that his life is in danger.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Philadelphia, April 16.—The dye and wool houses of the carpet manufacturing plant of John & James Dobson burned; loss, $60,000, with no insurance.

Menominee, Mich., April 16.—The sawmill of Nadeau Brothers, at Nadeau, burned; loss, $20,000; partly insured.

ARE WE DEGENERATING

Dr. Nordau's Book Discussed at Nineteenth Century Club.

DR. CHARLES L. DANA'S DISSECTION

Appropriate Action, He Believes, Would Check Degeneration, in Which There Is Slight Increase.

"Are We Degenerating?" was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night. More accurately speaking, it was a dissection by Dr. Charles L. Dana, a specialist in nervous disorders, and by Richard Burton, who analyzed degeneration from the point of art and literature of Dr. Nordau's much-talked-of book on "Degeneration."

Since last night's meeting was the final gathering of the season, the members of the Nineteenth Century Club turned out in force, and at the appointed hour the ballroom at Sherry's presented a brilliant appearance.

Among those present were Recorder Goff, William Travers Jerome, Percival Knauth, Dwight H. Olmstead, Daniel G. Thompson, John A. Taylor, Anson Phelps Stokes, Dorman B. Eaton, and Horace E. Deming.

President Walter H. Page, in opening the proceedings, said he was sure those present were all sane, even if they had met for the purpose of ascertaining if they were degenerating. He took pleasure, he said, in introducing a distinguished specialist, Dr. Charles L. Dana, who would discuss Dr. Nordau's book from the point of view of a medical man. Dr. Dana spoke, in part, as follows:

The work of Dr. Nordau, as you know, is already two years old, so that the subject we are to discuss to-night can hardly be classed as a new one.

Dr. Nordau's book has received a considerable amount of criticism, and has even led to the production of a work by another eminent medical man, to show that Dr. Nordau is entirely wrong.

Now, lest any subsequent criticism that I may make be misunderstood, I wish to state that Dr. Nordau's book is based upon thoroughly established facts and sound principles. The problems of degeneration are known and belong to the accepted data of science. I know of few, if any, who dispute the truth of degeneration. Dr. Nordau's work is one that cannot be set aside, as Mr. Howells attempts to do, by a few contemptuous paragraphs.

Nordau and other writers speak of degenerate persons as being diseased persons. I would use the word disordered or abnormal persons in preference to diseased.

Degenerates vary very much in degree. The lowest grade includes idiocy and imbecility. The next highest grade includes the inferior degenerates. These are weak-minded persons, who form no inconsiderable portion of the criminal classes. The highest grade of degenerates are known as the intelligent, and form the class about which Nordau writes. Nordau, however, has given so many definitions of degenerates that the average reader would be apt to think that there must be something wrong with every one, and that, if Wagner, Ibsen, and Tolstoi are to be included among the degenerates, the disease must be a pretty good sort of thing to have.

The higher degenerates, in order to be classed as such, must have some abnormal feature. The important point is to know exactly in what degeneracy consists. The peculiarity of degenerate people is found in the shape of the head, hands, ears, feet, and the bony structure generally. Degenerates, in order to be securely degenerate, must, in my opinion, have these marks and some peculiarity of the bodily functions, such as lack of circulation, bodily fatigue, and so on.

Finally and most important, the degenerates must have mental peculiarities or stigmata. They must have an obcession and are then termed matoids. To have an obcession would be what, in the Bowery, would be termed "wheels in your head," and which in Kansas would send a man to Congress.

The children of degenerates are more degenerate. They have no children, and the family then dies out.

Assuming the fact of the actual existence of degeneration, and coming to the practical application of our knowledge to literature and art, here, I think, we find the weakness of Nordau's book. But while he has made mistakes, he reaches some remarkable results in his researches in the degeneracy of nations.

If I must reply to the question of the evening, "Are we degenerating?" I must reply I really do not know. It is customary to say that we are growing more nervous and erotic, and figures are quoted to show that there is a steady increase of crime, of idiocy, and insanity, but, as a matter of fact, we are not right in supposing that we are the only people and this the only time when people were nervous.

I venture, on the whole, to express the opinion that, while the number of degenerates is on the increase, this increase is very slight, and I believe that if appropriate action is taken to adapt the mode of living to the new conditions, the increase of degeneration can be checked.

It is gratifying to notice that in the list of degenerates Dr. Nordau is able to find only two Americans—Poe and Whitman—and I fail to agree with him.

As for degeneration in art, as seen in Central Park and in our national capital, that is probably due more to politics than to degeneracy in art. Of course, there may be political matoids. Whether Mr. Thomas C. Platt can be put in that category I cannot say, but it seems to me that we have there a rich field for investigation.

Mr. Burton spoke on the application of degeneracy to literature and art, and said that anybody who investigated modern art and literature to any great extent must become convinced that a great deal of it is what Dr. Nordau calls degenerate, and that therefore there was room for Dr. Nordau's book. "I believe in Nordau's thesis," said Mr. Burton, "but I deplore his method."

MANUFACTURERS VOTE TO ADVANCE WAGES

Workers in Fall River Cotton Mills to Receive the Old Schedule.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 16.—At a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association held this afternoon it was voted to restore wages in the mills to the schedule in force previous to Aug. 20, 1894, the restoration to go into effect next Monday. There was no discussion.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 16.—The feeling in this city over the demand for an advance in wages is that the local manufacturers will have to follow the example of the Fall River manufacturers, this being the agreement under which the late strike was settled.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 16.—The 10 per cent. increase in wages demanded by the spinners and weavers of the Vassalborough Woolen Mills has been granted, and the strike has been declared off. All the help have returned to work.

Money for More Fire Hydrants.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the expenditure yesterday of $30,000 for fire hydrants and the issue of $10,000 of revenue bonds to pay for the survey of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the annexed district. The expenditure of $45,000 for asphalt walks in Central Park was authorized.

At the request of the Board of Education the issue of school bonds to the amount of $125,303 was authorized for the erection of new schoolhouses.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John W. Doane of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler of Boston is at the Waldorf.

—Bishop John H. Vincent of Topeka, Kan., is at the St. Denis.

—Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse are at the Holland.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany are at the Marlborough.

—Senator Orville H. Platt and Representative Charles A. Russell of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo, and Governor-elect Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

"FORTUNE" AT THE LYCEUM

An English Adaptation of Belot's "Le Testament de Cesar Girodot" Well Acted.

The skillful and interesting actors of the Lyceum Theatre appeared last evening in a play called "Fortune," an adaptation from the French by Frederick Horner, an unimaginative and clumsy English playwright of the literary tribe of Moncrieffe, (whom Dickens caricatured in "Nicholas Nickleby," Selous, and Fitzball. Mr. Horner is not a suitable writer for the Lyceum, for real wit is foreign to his nature, his sense of humor is elemental, and his observation of human nature is an unknown quantity. Moreover, the original French play is an antique. "Le Testament de César Girodot," by Adolphe Belot and Villetard, was written in 1859, and its subject belongs to a much earlier era, before the telegraph. Like the original, the adaptation is in three acts.

An eccentric old bachelor, who has a number of relatives, some of them eager to get his money, dies, leaving an eccentric will, in which he explains, with ironical humor, why he does not bequeath his property to any one of his kin, and why he thinks it expedient not to let it go out of the family. His plan is that fourteen days after the will is read the heirs-at-law shall assemble in a place named by the executor and vote by ballot for one of their number, who shall be sole legatee; and that if fraud in the voting is discovered, the property shall all go to the two young persons whom the spectators have already chosen as the proper heirs, a pretty girl and the poor young artist who wants to marry her.

There are nine heirs-at-law in the adaptation; a selfish old civil-service clerk, his hypocritical wife, and their precious son, who wears good clothes for which he never pays, and belongs to a fast club; a too-generous man of science, his daughter and the young artist; a rascally, speculative Member of Parliament and his wife, and a parsimonious Somersetshire farmer. As deus ex machina there is the fashionable family physician, preacher and jester, whose sentiments seem to be derived from the copybooks, and whose jests are taken from musty files of comic papers. The talkative philosopher has always been a favorite personage in the French drama, but Mr. Horner's philosopher is as English and as stupid as Mr. Horner could make him. It may be truly said of him, as Sheridan said of Mr. Dundas, M. P., that he relies on his imagination for his facts and on his memory for his wit, and his memory is vastly better than his imagination.

This physician once loved a beautiful woman who decided that she knew enough copybook maxims and could read the comic papers herself, fresh from the oven. So she married the rascally member of Parliament at leisure and repented in haste. In her mood of repentance she fell in love with the young artist, and told him to fly, which he did. But when she learned that he speedily forgot her and transferred his affections to the electrician's daughter she was vexed, and saw to it that the course of true love ran roughly. But, in the end, her "better nature" asserted itself, and she was the means of uniting the young lovers and bestowing upon them the fortune which their eccentric relative obviously intended for them. Of course, there was fraud in the voting, obvious, barefaced, infantile fraud that would make a Tammany heeler blush for shame.

"Fortune" has a plot, incidents, clearly drawn personages, brisk movement, and conventional climaxes. Its sentiment is all artificial and unwholesome. Its humor is of the broad, antique pattern. Selfishness, personified by Walter Lorrimer, is carried far beyond the modesty of nature. This rôle is grotesque caricature, and the exaggeration in speech and action is so great that it soon ceases to be amusing.

So much for the play. For the acting, except that there was a slight hitch in the second act last night, began when Miss Irving said "Leonard," instead of "Norman," continued in a duet between Mr. Hale and the prompter, and ended when Miss Cameron promptly and convincingly corrected an obvious mistake of Mr. Grattan, there is nothing but praise. The dignity and good humor with which Mr. Kelcey carried his preposterous rôle, merit cordial recognition. He was never ridiculous. Mr. Le Moyne played the bullying, whining, scheming civil service clerk, from the original of which L'Arronge probably derived his idea of the poor relation in "His Wife's Father," with tireless energy and unfailing accuracy.

Mr. Grattan successfully denoted the traits of the bad husband, conscienceless speculator, and disingenuous host. Mr. Williams, in his airy way, made much of the slight character of the impecunious cub, while the "make-up" and dialect of Mr. Gottschalk as the little ploughrover of Clayfield-on-the-Marsh would have delighted the heart of Tom Cobbleigh. Mr. Walcot, Mr. Tarleton, and Mrs. Whiffen acted with their accustomed force; Miss Irving was a fragile and dainty heroine, and Miss Cameron a charming ingenue. Of course, the scenes and dresses were in keeping with the reputation of the Lyceum, as rich and tasteful as possible. The will scene is reminiscent of "Money," and there are reminders, also, of "Nos Intimes" and "Our Country Cousins."

Dr. Hudson	Herbert Kelcey
George Sanwicke, M. P.	Stephen Grattan
Walter Lorrimer	W. J. Le Moyne
Frank Lorrimer	Charles Walcot
Leonard	Fritz Williams
Norman Lorrimer	Walter S. Hale
John Baintree	Ferd. Gottschalk
Matthews	D. Elmer
John	Ernest Tarleton
Ruth	Isabel Irving
Constance	Rhoda Cameron
Margaret	Mrs. Whiffen

Koster & Bial's New Bill.

New performers at Koster & Bial's this week are the Meers brothers, acrobats, whose "turn" on the wire is extraordinarily skillful. Stelling and Revell, grotesque performers on the horizontal bar, have also been warmly received. The whole programme is good, and much of it is new.

Twelve scenes illustrating familiar passages in the story of Faust and Marguerite have been added to the living Pictures. These represent Dr. Faust in his study, Mephistopheles at the Kirmess, the meeting of Faust and Marguerite, Siebel in the garden, Mephistopheles and Martha, Marguerite's avowal of love, Valentine's death, Marguerite in the church, the prison scene, and the apotheosis. They are accompanied by vocal and instrumental music from Gounod's opera.

Eden Musee.

A new variety entertainment is now given nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at the Eden Musée. Stoppa and Remonde, duet singers; Charlotte Parry, mimic; Dorothy Denning, dancer; Alonzo Hatch, whose ballads are illustrated by stereopticon views, and Isabella Carlin's troupe of trained dogs and monkeys are the performers. The Musée has been brightened and re-decorated for Easter, and many of the wax figures have new Spring clothes.

A BROOKLYN BOY MISSING

Left Fifty Cents on the Table for His Mother and Departed.

Eliot Shepard, son of Dr. Charles Shepard of 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, disappeared from home on Monday, and the police have been requested to look for him.

He is fifteen years old and attended Public School No. 1, in Adams Street.

On leaving home he placed 50 cents change on a table with a note saying, "This is for mother," and was seen to leave the house with a small satchel.

His parents learned from his school teacher that he was fond of stories of Western life.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3 A. M.—239 West Tenth Street; John Flannery's saloon; damage, $300.

7:15 A. M.—41 South William Street; G. Fredde, ship supplies; damage slight.

10 A. M.—111 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Simon Grossman, tenement; damage, $25.

11:55 A. M.—469 Hudson Street; Elizabeth Whitman, dwelling; no damage.

4:05 P. M.—82 Barrow Street; Morris Aaronson; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—281 Seventh Street; Isadore Weinstein; damage, $25.

Latest Arrivals.

Ss Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, from Kingston, &c., with mds. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.

Str Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, from West Indian ports, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:45 A. M.

A treasure house of suggestions for presents of Furniture for brides of to-day. FLINT'S, 45 West 22d St.—Adv.

WANTS STATE CANALS ENLARGED

President Atwood, at the Annual Meeting of the Maritime Exchange, Urges Public Support.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange yesterday President Edward S. Atwood reviewed the work of the last year.

The Exchange has 1,213 members. It lost 34 in the year and gained 114. Its assets amount to $65,429, a gain for the year of $522.

President Atwood referred to the part taken by the Exchange to bring about an international marine conference and to establish a boundary between the harbor and the high seas.

He spoke of the efforts to have storm signals displayed from lighthouses along the coast and to connect lightships with the shore by telephone, so that vessels might be reported and aid rendered in thick weather. He said:

"We are pleased to report that the bill we have advocated extending the period of life-saving service through the months of July and August, has become a law, and the surfmen are now on duty for ten months of the year. We regret, however, that it was thought necessary to reduce their monthly pay.

"The prosperity of New-York State and City has been largely due to our canals, and we joined with other commercial bodies in recommending their enlargement, so as to meet modern business requirements. A law has been passed through the efforts of the Executive Committee of this convention submitting to the vote of the people at the election in November the question of appropriating $9,000,000 to improve the canals. This is preliminary work, excellent of its kind, but unavailing unless the people give it their support. Much public sentiment with regard to the measure must necessarily be aroused. And this association, as much, perhaps, as any in the State, is deeply interested in contributing to this result. Your Board of Directors can do no better work than by taking steps to aid materially in this important measure."

Superintendent F. W. Houghton, in his report, pointed out the need of improved means for relieving vessels in distress in or near this harbor. He urged that a revenue cutter be placed here by the Government equipped and manned for such service.

There will be a caucus of members of the Exchange to-day to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The election will be held on next Tuesday.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS

Members Received by Prof. Langley at the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The National Academy of Sciences convened to-day at the National Museum in annual session. Prof. O. C. Marsh of New-Haven presided. The morning session was taken up in hearing papers on soil bacteria by M. P. Ravenel, and on the composition of expired air and its effects upon animal life by Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army. The council will to-morrow elect a President and Home Secretary for six years, and six additional members of the council for one year. Thursday there will be an election of five new members of the academy, and on the same day the Watson Medal will be presented to S. C. Chandler for researches in variable stars and the variation of latitude.

Prof. Langley, Curator of the Smithsonian Institution, gave a brilliant reception to-night in the rooms of the institution in honor of the members of the Academy of Sciences. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. To add to the beauty of the affair Prof. Langley had a large number of curios arranged about the apartments.

Mrs. Olney, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mrs. John Henderson assisted in receiving the guests. There were music and supper.

Among those present besides the scientific men from all parts of the country were many distinguished representatives of official, diplomatic, and resident society.

FUNERAL OF JAMES W. SCOTT

The Body of the Dead Publisher Received with Honors in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The body of James W. Scott came back to-day to the city that only a few days ago he had left in health and buoyant spirts. It was a mournful company that met the North Shore limited on its arrival this afternoon and escorted the casket to the hearse in waiting. Ex-Mayor Washburne represented the Union League, Edwin Walker the Chicago Club, while fifty members of the Press Club formed a double column through which the casket was borne. Eight of the oldest employes of The Chicago Herald officiated as pall bearers. Flags were displayed at half mast on many public and private buildings along the route between the station and the late residence of the dead publisher.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed to-night. Services will be held at the Episcopal Church of St. James at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. The body of the edifice will be reserved for delegations from the local organizations with which Mr. Scott was connected, and from outside points. The Press Club will have the largest delegation, the Committee of Arrangements having extended it 100 seats. The Union League and other clubs have selected delegations of twelve each. The Times-Herald and Evening Post employes, and the members of the Typographical Union and of other societies will attend in a body.

The interment will be at Graceland Cemetery and will be strictly private.

Saddle River Water for Jersey City.

CARLSTADT, N. J., April 16.—The North Jersey Water Company yesterday acquired a block of ground on the highest part of the hill in this town. The buildings on the property will be removed, and a reservoir built as soon as possible.

The company intends to supply Jersey City and Bayonne with water, and it is supposed it will connect with the Belleville Water Works pipes, which are but five miles below here. The water comes from the Saddle River, and the pumping station will be at Lodi.

A Minister's Sudden Death.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, April 16.—The Rev. George Clark fell dead from a stroke of apoplexy at his home, near Oskaloosa, this morning. He was a brother of Congressman Clark of Keokuk and one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Iowa. He was sixty-eight years old.

Killed on the Elevated Road.

Julius Allbright, a colored bill poster, thirty-five years old, was run over and instantly killed on the south-bound track of the Ninth Avenue elevated road at Thirtieth Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and five children.

Thanks for The New-York Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Executive Committee of the Odd Fellows' Home Fair, to be held in the Lenox Lyceum from April 18 to 27, extends its expression of hearty appreciation, through the Press Committee, to The New-York Times for its extreme liberality toward the home movement as shown by the four-column display article which appeared in Friday's issue.

The article not only outlined the inception and growth of the home idea, but also gave an accurate and complete synopsis of each day's prospective programme.

The warmest commendation and praise are accorded The New-York Times by every Odd Fellow resident of New-York, and through this medium we are glad to couple their appreciation with our own.

FRANK A. BIGELOW, M. D.,
Chairman Press Committee.

C. B. WATERBURY, Chairman,
HENRY MUIR, Vice Chairman,
CHARLES H. MORGAN, Treasurer,
WILLIAM J. DYER, Recording Secretary,
WILLIAM F. LUTZ, Jr., Director,
DR. FRANK A. BIGELOW, Financial Sec'y,
Executive Committee.

New-York, April 15, 1895.

The Lafayette Place Baths, (Russian and Turkish,) 18 Lafayette Place, are a speedy and s

A VICTORY FOR MR. CROKER

His Race-horse Eau de Gallie Won the Crawford Plate.

UTICA RAN BETTER WITH A NEW NAME

Jockey Sims Got the Best of the Start and Was Never Headed—The Field Was a Poor One.

LONDON, April 16.—The American colony here are rejoicing to-night over the fact that an American-bred horse was first past the post in the race at Newmarket for the Crawford plate, a handicap race for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs.

Richard Croker of New-York has the honor of owning the winner, the colt Utica, half brother to Clifford, and now christened Eau de Gallie, as there is another Utica running here. Mr. Croker, Mr. M. F. Dwyer, and a number of their friends hit the ring very hard by the victory, as they got their money on at 8 to 1, and in some cases as good as 10 to 1. That is why the American contingent is specially jubilant this evening.

Harry Reed of the Dwyer string, who was expected to have been the selected one of three American entries for the handicap—Stonenell being the other—was scratched at the last moment, as he had not been feeding well, and the stable's hopes were pinned to Eau de Gallie. The Englishmen would have none of the third string for their money, and made Erin and Woolsthorpe favorites at 9 to 4 and 4 to 1, respectively, laying 10 to 1 against Eau de Gallie at the opening, though the weight of American money drove the odds down to 7 to 1 at the close.

The race was an easy one for the winner, and Sims, who rode him, gave the English jockeys a point or two about the management of a horse in a sprinting race. He got away well at the start, took a lead in the old McLaughlin style, and, when he got the position he wanted, allowed the rest of the field to chase him while he "waited in front." Coming up the hill, when the race was a bit over half run, Estar joined Eau de Gallie and gave him a struggle for an instant.

But when Sims shook the American horse up a little, he went to the front and won handily by an open length. Estar and Erin had a hot fight for the place, which Estar got by a neck. The rest of the field were beaten off.

There is no reason for proclaiming Mr. Croker's horse a great one because of this victory, as the field he had to beat was of the most commonplace sort, with not even a fair-class one in the lot. Still, it was a decided encouragement to Messrs. Croker and Dwyer, to their trainer, Hardy Campbell, and their jockey, Sims, as the horses are not thoroughly acclimated, have not had all the work they require, and are not what would be deemed thoroughly fit on the other side. Utica, too, is not considered anything like as good as several others in the string, but he won so handily as to make his owner believe he may be a much improved horse, for he was certainly not deemed of much account last year.

The other starters, their jockeys, and the betting against them were: Estar, (H. Toon,) 7 to 1; Erin, (G. Challoner,) 9 to 4; Woolsthorpe, (M. Cannon,) 4 to 1; Harfleur, II., (T. Loates,) 7 to 1; Acrobat, (S. Loates,) 10 to 1; Lord George, (F. Alsopp,) 10 to 1; Paprika, (W. Bardford,) 12 to 1; The Nipper, (O. Madden,) 100 to 8; and Telesinus, (K. Cannon,) 100 to 8.

The race was for a stake of twenty-five guineas each, with 300 guineas added, and was closed with twenty-six nominations, which made it worth about $3,000 to the winner. Eau de Gallic carried 104 pounds, Estar 92 pounds, and Erin 110. The top weight was Woolsthorpe, 122 pounds. Eau de Gallic is three years old, Estar four, and Erin five. Estar is owned by Sir J. Blundell Maple and Erin by Capt. Machell.

After the race the crowd cheered the American horse and his chocolate-colored rider, and Mr. Croker was the recipient of numerous congratulations from English owners. Sims came in for a hearty welcome from his brother jockeys for having landed his first mount in England a winner.

Utica, now called Eau de Gallic, is a half brother to Clifford, being by Iroquois out of Duchess, by Kingfisher. Mr. Croker thought he had a great stake colt in him. But he came to hand early, won the Expectation stakes at Brooklyn, at a half mile, from a poor field, ran a poor second to Waltzer in the Great American stakes, and after that amounted to nothing, and was considered of little account, though horsemen thought he might train on and prove a fair horse over a distance of ground as a three-year-old. That he, of all the Croker-Dwyer lot, should be the first to win a race abroad was a surprise to every one hereabout who knows anything about the horses shipped to the other side. If Utica can win over there horsemen think the rest of the string will certainly prove to be money getters.

Several of the other Dwyer-Croker horses had engagements at Newmarket yesterday, but all were scratched, including Montauk, who was entered for Double Trial Plate for two-year-olds.

COL. KANE'S COACHING TRIP.

A Jolly Stag Party Goes to the Country Club on the Pioneer.

Col. De Lancey Kane drove a jolly stag party from the Hotel Brunswick out to the Westchester Country Club house yesterday as passengers on the coach Pioneer. It was the second of the regular trips made by the coach, and Center Hitchcock was the host. His guests were his brother, Jerome Hitchcock, Jr., Duncan Elliot, Brockholst Cutting, Winthrop Cutting, Charles F. Havemeyer, Albert E. Stevens, Hamilton Carey, and Austin Wadsworth of Geneseo.

Yesterday's party was not so favored as was Mrs. Henry Sloane's party on Monday, when the coach was out for its initial run. Monday was a perfect day for coaching. Yesterday the weather conditions were anything but favorable, but your coaching enthusiast never minds wind or weather when enjoying his sport. So the party of young men, all of whom belong to what is known as "the horsey set" in society, faced the possibility of a rainstorm, providing themselves with heavy wraps and storm coats until "Ham" Carey actually looked fat enough to cast a shadow and Duncan Elliot was bulky enough to pass for the fat man of a circus side show. Under the weight of Elliot and his overcoats the coach had a decided list to port—Carey being on the starboard side—when it left the Brunswick at 11 o'clock for its trip up Fifth Avenue to the Plaza Hotel and thence through Central Park out into the wilds of Westchester County.

Four bays, a splendidly matched and thoroughly well-broken team, drew the coach on its first stage, which was to Harlem Bridge. There a new team of three bays and a roan were hitched to the coach, and Col. Kane tooled that lot on to Washington Bridge, where a second change was made, two browns, a chestnut, and a gray making the quartet this time.

The coachers took a run to the eastward from this point until William's Bridge was reached, where the final change of horses was made for the run to the country club. There the coaching party had a toothsome lunch, and a hearty one, for the run through the picturesque country is one that stimulates the appetite as well as invigorates the lungs and satisfies the eye of the lover of the country and its life and sights. There was but little time for billiards and shooting before the horn of the gorgeously uniformed Howlett called Mr. Hitchcock's guests together for the return trip.

This was begun at 4 o'clock, and Col. Kane landed his party safe and sound at the Brunswick at 5:59, just one minute ahead of time. It had been a rather cool run in, and the Brunswick bar was a popular spot for a few minutes after the party crawled down from their perches on the coach.

A lot of clubmen were at the hotel to welcome home the returning wanderers and congratulate them on once more reaching civilization and the region of club windows and pretty women.

Mrs. Sloane's guests on the first trip of the coach were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Wilson, Dr. Seward Webb, Creighton Webb, Center Hitchcock, Herbert Robbins, and Henry Sloane. Col. Kane, Dr. Webb, and Mr. Bronson did the driving, alternating when the changes of horses were made. Col. Kane held the reins when the start was made, and Dr. Webb drove the party into town.

The trip to-day will be semi-public, as there will be seats for individual subscribers, and Dr. Webb will be the whip. Adrian Iselin has the coach for to-morrow, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane will have a party of friends out on Saturday. Monday of next week Mr. Ogden Mills has chartered the coach, Miss Turnure will entertain a party of friends on Wednesday, and Mrs. De Lancey Kane will have the coach on Thursday. Cornelius Vanderbilt has parties booked for Monday, April 29, and Thursday, May 17.

KENTUCKY HORSES SHOWN.

Big Crowd at Tattersalls to See the Railey Harness and Saddle Stock.

There was a large and representative gathering of people who ride, drive, and hunt at the Tattersalls repository last night to see the Kentucky horses that will be sold there this evening. Charles L. Railey, who has made a specialty of supplying New-Yorkers with high class animals for riding and driving, has on this occasion brought a choice lot of thirty-one head from his Springhurst farm, near Lexington.

These horses were shown by electric light, Mr. Railey and his assistant taking part in the exhibition, which lasted for about two hours. The horses shown vary in height, from Robin Hood, a substantial pony of fifteen hands, to Ruhle, a big, well-made gelding, of 16.2 hands. One of the horses that attracted attention is Thor, a dark brown gelding of a heavy pattern, able to carry a rider of 225 pounds, and recommended to be as useful for harness as the saddle. Mr. Railey says that the day of excessive knee-action has passed, and he has selected animals that have a springy action, with a swinging gait, to carry them along at a respectable rate of speed.

Among those who inspected this select lot of stock from the Blue Grass Region were: Gen. and Mrs. Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Uhl, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Cokefaire, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. and Miss Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keys, Miss L. C. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Demart, Mrs. Brugh, William Rockefeller, Prescott Lawrence, R. F. Carman, J. E. Sheldon, Charles J. Gould, A. J. Welch, W. Durland, W. A. Henry, W. McGibbon, H. V. Larocque, H. B. Hollins, W. Watt Sherman, and S. A. Hanford. Some of the out-of-town visitors were: J. T. Miller, Chestnut Hill, Penn.; W. R. Tyler, New-Haven; J. P. Ramsdell, Newburg, and Henry Claus, Brooklyn.

Racing at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Star Ruby, 117 pounds, (Bergen,) 2 to 5, won; Blue and Gray, 117, (Ballard,) 4 to 1, second; Colonel Weightman, 114, (Macklin,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Lucille, Miss Norma, Alamo, Joe Sherlock, and Dean Swift also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Four furlongs. May Pinkerton, 107 pounds, (C. Graham,) 1 to 5, won; Julie, 100, (Blake,) 8 to 1, second; Scimitar, 108, (Ballard,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Little Thorne and Maid Bramble also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Pastime Athletic Association Handicap. One and one-sixteenth miles. Santiago, 113 pounds, (C. Weber,) 6 to 5, won; Joe Murphy, 109, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, second; Prince Carl, 109, (J. Gardner,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:52. Moderocio, El Capitan, and Oakwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; allowances. Four furlongs. Marsian, 107 pounds, (Chorn,) 4 to 5, won; King William, 110, (Ballard,) 7 to 1, second; Paradise, 107, (Clayton,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:51¾. Cochise, Conductor Cox, and Milton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs. Floriana, 108 pounds, (J. McDonald,) 7 to 1, won; Pretender, 107, (Chorn,) 3 to 1, second; Booze, 107, (Bergen,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:31. G. B. Cox, Santa Cruz, Josephine, Frank Gayle, Miss Clark, High Test, Marchway, and Elise also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Wahatchie, 104 pounds, (Macklin,) 3 to 5, won; W. L. Munson, 104, (Chorn,) 5 to 2, second; Jim Henry, 100, (Sweeney,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53¾.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Leonell, 104 pounds, (Leigh,) 5 to 1, won; Cattaraugus, 108, (Berger,) 6 to 1, second; Miss Lilly, 106, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Metropolis, Collins, Lady Popper, Addie Buchanan, and Miss Bradshaw also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Pollock, 108 pounds, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, won; Rags, 108, (Cassin,) 3 to 1, second; Claude Martin, 108, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Outwit, Judge Baker, Ed Dandridge, Landseer, Woodfawn, and Eldred also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Nicholson House Stakes, $1,000; for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Uncle Luke, 117 pounds, (Thorpe,) even, coupled with Domingo, won; Elano, 105, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, second; Lottie Mills, 115, (Berger,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Domingo and Hi Henry also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Minnie Cee, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; Ja Ja, 102, (Cassin,) 2½ to 1, second; Text, 105, (Burrell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Adah L., J. P. B., Imp. Wolsey, Tuscarora, and Lena Frey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Somnambulist, 107 pounds, (Van Camp,) 10 to 1, won; George L., 109, (Burrell,) 3½ to 1, second; Belle Star, 93, (W. Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Belle of the West, Springtime, Gee Whiz, Marcilena, Monarch, Ducadoo, and Miss Sturgis also ran.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Stony Ford Stud, the oldest and most famous of the large trotting nurseries in this State, suffered a serious loss last week by the sudden death of the big stallion Antonio. He was one of the Green Mountain Maid family, of which Electioneer was the bright particular star. Antonio was foaled in 1880, and, like many of the younger sires at a farm that has been long established, his opportunities have been somewhat limited. The first of his get to enter the list was Tuscarora, who trotted in 2:22¼ at two years during 1892. Since then his brother, Comanche, has scored 2:27¾. Antonina also made a record of 2:26¾ last year. Antonio himself was trained when young, and in his six-year-old form made a record of 2:28¾. Two of his brothers are living, one of them, Mansfield, 2:26, being still in the stud at Stony Ford, while Lancelot, 2:23, is now at Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. John Hagan, who is the superintendent at Stony Ford, drove Antonio last Wednesday, and he seemed in good health, but dropped in the yard before he was unharnessed.

—Some of the members of the Newark Mutual Driving Association have formed an organization to arrange a trotting meeting at Waverly track on Decoration Day, May 30. The officers elected for the meeting were: J. B. Dusenberry, President; R. J. Jennings, Secretary, and C. F. Canfield, Treasurer. An Executive Committee composed of N. W. Chandler, E. E. Bergen, Dr. Dolphin, Leopold Meyer, W. P. Martin, and Col. E. S. Edwards was named. It was decided to offer prizes to the amount of $1,000, to be divided as follows: First race, 2:25 class, trot, $400; second race, 2:35 class, trot, $350; third race, 2:40 class, trot and pace, $250. The purses will be divided—50 per cent. to the first horse, 25 to the second, 15 to the third, and 10 to the fourth.

—Up to last Saturday twenty-one foals had arrived at Shultshurst Farm, Port Chester. W. W. Shult, who is Superintendent of the big trotting stud owned by John H. Shults, says about ten more are expected this week. Only one fatality has occurred at the Port Chester farm, the bay mare Alannah, who lost her foal by Stranger in January, sustaining an injury that caused her death last week. She was a California product and highly bred, being by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, out of Molly Drew, 2:27, by Winthrop. Alannah was foaled in 1887, and at five years made a record of 2:11½, pacing.

—R. F. Brownell, a trainer of trotters at Amherst, Nova Scotia, arrived here this week. His visit is for the purpose of taking the yearling brother to Freedom, purchased by A. B. Etter at the last Kellogg sale, to the Provinces. This youngester is about the best bred one to go across the Canadian border. Mr. Etter sent him to M. P. Devy's training stable at Parkville, from Madison Square Garden, as the weather in Nova Scotia was then too severe for a trotter used to the mild climate of California. Brownell will break the colt and develop him at an early age.

—The bay gelding O. K. changed owners last week, Charles Schurk of this city selling him to a road driver of Newark. This trotter was bred at Yorkville, Ill., and is ten years old. He had a record of 2:38 when he was brought East, and he reduced this to 2:20¼ in a winning race of six heats at Mineola, L. I., last June. O. K. has been at John Driscoll's training stable, in Parkville, till his transfer to Newark. The price paid is private, and the new owner was also careful to conceal his identity.

—George Leavitt of Boston has made a wager with John E. Madden of Lexington, $1,000 to $900, that his colt Labarie will get a better position in the Kentucky Futurity than the filly Bermuda Girl.

—The Orange Riding Club will hold a complimentary dinner Tuesday, April 23, at the Essex County Country Club.

COLUMBIA BADLY BEATEN

Could Only Make Two Runs Against the New-Yorks.

THEIR PITCHERS WERE HIT HARD

The League Team Scored Seventeen Times in the First Three Innings—Yale Nine to Play To-day.

Columbia College ball players did not make much of a showing in their game with the New-York Baseball Club at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon. They started in fairly well, however, by scoring a run in the first inning on singles by Hewlett and Dollard and a wild throw by Meekin. Another run was made in the third inning, thanks to a wild throw by Stafford, who tried to make a double play, and failed so signally that Shattuck got from first to third on the play, and was batted home by Hewlett. That ended Columbia's run-getting.

The Columbias tried both Stewart and Fishel as pitchers, but the New-York boys found both an easy mark, and after batting out seventeen runs in the first three innings took things easy and played a perfunctory sort of game.

This afternoon, beginning at 3:30 the Yale team will again try conclusions with the New-Yorkers, to see if they can make surer their grip on that loving cup.

The score of yesterday's game:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shattuck, c.	1	0	2	0	0	Fuller, ss.	3	2	0	5	0
Hewlett, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	V. H'lt'n, cf.	3	4	1	0	0
Cotter, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0	Davis, 3b.	4	0	3	3	0
O'Con'r, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	Doyle, 1b.	2	4	12	0	0
Miller, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	3	3	3	0	0
March, c.	0	1	3	1	2	Stafford, 2b.	2	2	2	3	1
Stewart, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Burke, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Fishel, p.	0	1	2	2	1	Farrell, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Wessel, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Meekin, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Choate, lf.	0	0	2	0	0						
Ryan, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Total	20	19	27	12	2
Total	2	7	24	12	3						

Columbia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New-York	6	8	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	—20

Earned runs—New-York, 13. First base by errors—Columbia, 1. Left on bases—Columbia, 4; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Miller, 3; off March, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 1; by Miller, 1. Three-base hits—March, Van Haltren, Tiernan. Two-base hits—March, Van Haltren, Tiernan. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Fuller, Davis, (4,) Doyle, (3,) Tiernan, Stafford, Burke, (2,) Meekin. Double play—Davis, Stafford, and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—Tiernan. Wild pitches, Fishel, 2. Passed balls—March, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hoggins.

BROOKLYNS PLAY GOOD BALL.

The Colts Defeated the Regulars in the Last Inning.

The players of the Brooklyn Baseball Club had another game among themselves at Eastern Park yesterday. Errors were not so plentiful as in Monday's game, and it was well played.

The Colts got their revenge for their previous defeat by beating out the Regulars in the very last inning. Lucid pitched for the Regulars and Stein for the Colts. Before the game, Manager "Scissors" Foutz gathered the players in a group and a picture was taken. The score follows:

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLTS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	3	1	0	Schoch, 2b.	3	2	4	3	1
Foutz, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Hines, ss.	1	1	5	7	0
Daly, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0	Grim, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Burns, lf.	1	1	3	2	0	Anderson, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
T'dway, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	Mulvey, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	4	2	0	Kennedy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	4	2	0	Gumbert, rf.	0	1	1	1	2
Dailey, c.	1	1	2	2	0	Burrell, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Lucid, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Stein, p.	2	0	1	4	1
Total	7	15	*25	13	2	Total	8	10	27	19	4

Regulars	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—7
Colts	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—8

*One out when winning run was made. Earned runs—Regulars, 7; Colts, 1. First base by errors—Regulars, 2; Colts, 2. Left on bases—Regulars, 8; Colts, 7. First base on balls—Off Lucid, 8; off Stein, 2. Struck out—By Stein, 2. Three-base hits—Griffin, Shindle, Dailey, Schoch. Two-base hits—Lucid, Hines, Grim, Mulvey. Sacrifice hit—Hines. Stolen bases—Schoch, Anderson. Double plays—Stein, Hines, and Grim, (2;) Burns and Cochran. Wild pitch—Stein. Umpires—Messrs. Daub and Hurst.

Baltimore, 17; Yale, 2.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The champions played an exhibition game with the Yale College team this afternoon. Carter proved an easy match for the Orioles. Eighteen hits and four runs were to the credit of the home team when Carter's place was taken by Tredeau. "Joe" Kelley made six hits. Yale scored its 2 runs on an error, a double and single. Gleason and Esper pitched championship ball. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Graw, 3b.	3	2	0	2	0	Rustin, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Keeler, r.f.	3	3	2	0	0	Kealor, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Kelley, l.f.	4	6	3	0	0	Carter, p.	0	2	2	1	0
Br'th'rs, c.	3	1	10	0	0	St'h'g'n, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0
Brodie, c.f.	1	2	4	0	0	B'd'g'n, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0
Reitz, 2b.	1	3	1	1	0	Gr'n'way, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Jennings, ss.	2	2	4	3	1	Quimby, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Robinson, c.	1	0	3	1	1	Speer, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Fincke, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2
Esper, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Tredeau, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	17	23	27	11	2	Total	2	5	27	9	2

Baltimore	3	0	2	0	2	0	5	1	2	—17
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 15. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; Yale, 2. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 1; off Carter, 1. Struck out by Gleason, 2; Esper, 2; Carter, 2; Tredeau, 2. Home run—Kelley. Three-base hits—Brouthers, Kelley, Jennings, and McGraw. Two-base hits—Reitz, Kelley, (2,) Kealor. Sacrifice hit—Brouthers, (2.) Stolen bases—Jennings, (2.) Robinson, Brouthers. Umpire—Mr. Malone.

CORNELL'S OPENING VICTORY.

Beat Syracuse in Their First Game of the Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 16.—The baseball season opened here to-day with a game between Cornell and the Syracuse league team. The day was raw and cold, but the playing was sharp on the part of Cornell, who had the best of the game from the start. Several new men were tried on the Cornell team, and most of them played remarkably well, especial Bassford, '98; Beacham, '97, and Hamlin, '95. Hamlin's home run in the sixth inning was the feature of the game.

After the fifth inning both teams changed pitchers, Priest going in for Cornell and Day for Syracuse. As nearly as can be determined from a single game, Cornell will have an average, but not a brilliant, team this season, with a possibility of weakness at catcher and third base.

Score by innings:

Cornell	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—6
Syracuse	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Cornell, 9; Syracuse, 5. Errors—Cornell, 2; Syracuse, 5. Batteries—Cornell, Priest, Smith, and Hamlin; Syracuse, Lathrop, Day, and Rafter.

Princeton, 12; Georgetown, 7.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Princeton won the game from Georgetown on the Georgetown College campus here to-day by a combination of timely hits and Georgetown's errors in the seventh and eighth innings. The local team displayed much dissatisfaction at Sneeden's umpiring. Score:

Georgetown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	—7
Princeton	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	2	—12

Base hits—Georgetown, 9; Princeton, 8. Errors—Georgetown, 4; Princeton, 2. Batteries—McCreery, C. Mahoney, and Sullivan; Atlman, Wilson, and Williams.

TO WHEEL TO WASHINGTON.

A Party of Michaux Cyclers Plan a Long Tour.

A small party of members of the exclusive Michaux Cycle Club will start to-day on the first long tour of the season. The objective point in the run is Washington, and some time on Sunday afternoon the cyclists expect to reach that attractive city. Those who will make up the party are C. Wyndham-Quin and James B. Townsend and probably Louis Pooler and Clement C. Moore.

It is intended to start at 8:55 o'clock, going as far as Orange by rail, from which point the pedaling will begin. The first stop will probably be made at New-Brunswick, where lunch will be eaten. The night will be passed at Princeton Inn, making the run for the first day about forty-two miles.

At Eddington, about twenty miles from the Quaker City, a delegation from the Centaur Club will meet the tourists and escort them to Philadelphia, where a stop will be made for the night. The next day's journey should take the riders to Brick Church, Md., going via Chester and Wilmington. This day's run is estimated at forty-five miles.

Baltimore is the objective point in Saturday's run, according to the schedule, and the remaining distance will be covered on Sunday.

Last evening Mr. Quin was superintending the preparations to his wheel at the Michaux's quarters in Broadway, near Fifty-third Street, and several others were doing the same. Each tourist will have on his bicycle a change of under garments, a rubber cape and cap, a pair of leggins, a lantern, and repair outfit. Two valets will go ahead of the party by train to the tarrying places to look after the wants of the riders and attend to their baggage.

The return trip will be accomplished by rail.

MEASURING THE RELAYS.

Pennsylvania and Mercer County Cyclists Go Over a Part of the Route.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The Pennsylvania committee having in charge The New-York Times Tri-State Relay Race is proceeding with the work at this end as rapidly as possible. Capt. Joseph Estoclet, one of the members of the committee, accompanied by two fellow-club members, to-day measured the last twenty-four miles of the course. It was necessary to make an alteration in the course for the last few miles.

Last year the riders came down Nicetown Lane and Butler Street, but the change in the railroad tracks at this place necessitated a change in the route. It was decided that when the riders reached Frankford they shall proceed along Arrott Street, thence to Asylum Pike, and Old Second Street Road to Rising Sun Lane and Broad Street, the latter point being the finish line.

Capt. Estoclet and his companions started to take their measurement from Rising Sun Lane and Broad Street, and went over the route named above. Upon reaching Frankford, they proceeded over the course which was used in the relay race last June. The change will probably result in better time being made, as these roads are better than the others and are kept in splendid condition.

Measurements were taken for future reference to every well-known place along the road, and the twenty-five miles brought the riders to the other side of the bridge, near Tullytown, and below Wheat Sheaf Inn, or about five miles from Bristol. At this point the riders were met by Capt. Obert of the Mercer County Wheelmen, who then started to measure off the next twenty-five miles. The Philadelphians accompanied Capt. Obert to Trenton, and returned home during the afternoon, while the latter kept on. Other riders will to-morrow keep up the work of measuring the course until the entire 150 miles have been gone over.

Frank M. Dampman of this city states that he will start with the boys on the inter-State relay race, and go for the record for the entire distance.

HACKENSACK CYCLISTS INDIGNANT

Having a Hard Time to Secure Rights Accorded in Other Towns.

There is a great deal of feeling among the bicyclists in Hackensack over the unjust way they have been treated by the Town Commissioners. About two years ago an ordinance was passed fining bicyclists $10 for riding on any of the streets of the town after dark without lighted lanterns. A prominent gentleman of the town, whose light had burned out one evening when within one block of his residence, was very promptly fined, and this fact created a great indignation at the time among the local cyclists.

Last Fall a series of races was arranged by the wheelmen of the town to be run on Anderson Street, a continuation of Main Street, where there is a straightaway course of about a mile. The evening before the races the Town Commission held a meeting and decided that the races would come under the head of fast driving, and in consequence of such decision prohibited them. In the early Winter among the various townspeople who used Anderson Street as a drive to test the speed of their horses were the President and Secretary of the Town Commission.

A wheelman who had some time in the past been fined for violating one of the stringent rules laid down for cyclists had M. E. Clarendon, the President of the Commission, arrested and fined for violating the very ordinance his board had instituted. The same evening the Commission held a meeting and abrogated the regulation as to fast driving until the 1st of April. The wheelmen feel extremely worked up over this.

W. A. Linn was supposed, in case of election to the Commission, to secure some little show of justice to cyclists in Hackensack, and in consequence they pushed his interests, but at the primary held last Friday night Mr. Linn only secured 196 votes out of 744 cast, and thereupon he drew out of the race as far as any further effort was concerned, requesting the wheelmen to make no further movements in his behalf, but to let matters take their course.

Eckerson was re-elected by 451 majority. Very few of the wheelmen went to the polls. The vote stood: Eckerson, 460; Linn, 9.

JOHNSON MAY BE SUSPENDED.

Chairman Gideon Is Said to be Considering the Question.

Johnson, the wonderful cyclist of the West, no sooner finds himself loser in a law suit at Syracuse than the report comes that he will be suspended from Class B by the Racing Board. The rumor started yesterday in Philadelphia, which is the home of Chairman Gideon, and an authority says the Racing Board's weekly bulletin, issued on Thursday, will contain the official announcement.

The suspension, it is understood, is made pending an investigation of Johnson's Class B standing. The report of Johnson's intention of going to France and turning "pro" is supposed to have had something to do with the alleged action of the Racing Board.

Manager "Tom" Eck, who looks after Johnson's affairs, said last evening that he had heard the rumors, but had received no official notification of any action of the board. He said further that there was not the slightest ground for action in Johnson's case, as he had never violated the Class B rules.

Greenwich Wheelmen Reception.

The masquerade reception given by the Greenwich Wheelmen, at American Theatre Hall, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening, was even more of a success than the members of the popular club anticipated. There were many well-known enthusiasts present. The dancing lasted until a late hour. The Reception Committee included Floyd F. Riley, Chairman; Sylvester Neill, James E. Souder, Minthorne Allman, Frank Senecke, H. J. New, A. J. Ford, and John Keyes.

On May 1 the Greenwiches will move into the house at 309 West Fourth Street, which has just been leased for a term of years for club purposes. The building will be thoroughly overhauled and altered to meet the requirements of a first-class club.

The club will be well represented in the cycling events at the coming Twelfth Regiment games. In the handicap races it will have C. S. Henshaw, Joseph Thompson, Harry New, G. Lippman, A. J. Ford, and George P. Culkey. W. H. Gardner, W. Lozier, and R. Link will wear the Greenwich emblems in the races for novices.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have its annual dinner, commemorative of its eighth birthday, on June 16. Nearly 200 entries have already been made for the club's double century run to Philadelphia on June 22 and 23.

—Sleator, who already holds three Class A records for the Pacific Coast, made a straightaway run at Phoenix, Arizona, on Monday of a quarter of a mile in 0:26½, five seconds faster than the coast record heretofore held by him.

—Park Commissioner Squire favors a vitrified brick surface for the proposed return cycle path on the Coney Island Boulevard. It is not likely that the return path will be commenced before next year.

—Workingmen were busy yesterday spreading the last loads of screenings on the Coney Island cycle path. When properly rolled this stretch will be the finest wheeling ground in the country.

—A meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held at the Everett House on Friday, commencing at 4 P. M., for the election of two Trustees.

—The new track at Manhattan Beach will be lighted by electricity for night races on the plan of the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris.

—"Charley" Murphy left for Savannah yesterday where he will train preliminary to campaigning on the national circuit.

Yacht Nirvana Being Fitted Out.

The steam yacht Nirvana owned by W. R. Sands of the New-York Yacht Club, is being thoroughly overhauled and fitted out for the coming season at Marvel & Co.'s yard, Newburg. The Nirvana is one of the prettiest of the small steamers of the New-York Yacht Club fleet. She is a good, comfortable cruiser, and is fast. Capt. S. W. Eaton, who had charge of the yacht last year, will be her skipper this season.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The April number of The Rudder has been issued. It is full of matter of interest to yachtsmen and canoeists. It has two colored supplements, one a picture of the Ailsa, and the other a picture of the Pup. There are designs of a sailing dinghie designed by Charles G. Davis, of another designed by V. D. Bacon, and of a canoe designed by W. P. Stevens for W. S. Elliott.

—Jefferson Hogan's schooner Cavalier is being fitted out at Greenpoint, under the direction of Capt. F. T. Acker.

—The forty-foot yawl being built by Lawley for John Muckle of Philadelphia will be launched about May 1.

—The following are the entries for the race of the Huguenot Yacht Club, on Saturday. Cabin Cats—T. R. Webber's Camella, T. B. Aldrich's Monsoon, Hazen Morse's Kitty, and Mr. Mc-

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES

To-morrow, Thursday,

AT

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Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205 to 227 East 24th St.,

BETWEEN 2d AND 3d AVS., NEW-YORK.

An open market, where every one has an equal chance to buy horses at the highest bid, on 48 hours' trial. Every horse must be as represented or money refunded.

Notwithstanding the enormous sale last Monday, I will offer at this sale a large variety of all grades, fresh consignments, including a number of horses belonging to private parties. For full particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

Do not forget that I carry a large stock for private sale, all grades.

I. H. DAHLMAN,
Auctioneer.

M'LAUGHLIN TRIAL DRAGS

Seven Accepted Jurors Excused After a Lawyers' Dispute.

PHILIP SCHNEIDER IS AGAIN ALONE

Indicted Policemen Suspended by Commissioners—Opposition to Mr. Andrews's Idea of Discipline.

The trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin for bribery and extortion was resumed yesterday morning, before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Monday's proceedings resulted in the acquisition of only one juror, Philip Schneider, a dry goods merchant of the annexed district.

Lawyer Emanuel Friend expected that before court closed yesterday there would be at least six jurymen in the box, but at the end of the day's session there was but still the one secured on Monday. Seven others had been accepted, but at the last moment a wrangle occurred between the lawyers on both sides, which ended by the seven being excused.

Howard H. Henry, an insurance agent, at 72 Broadway, was the first talesman called. He had read the papers, and had formed a bias unfavorable to the defendant. He was excused.

William E. Boise, a lime dealer of 21 Cortlandt Street, was next called. Mr. Boise said he was not a member of any reform organization, and that when he received his jury notice on Wednesday last he dismissed every opinion that he had concerning the McLaughlin case. He thought he could judge the evidence laid before him impartially. Lawyer Elkins, for the defense, began to pry the talesman with questions, until Justice Barrett ordered him to make his questions more concise. Mr. Boise admitted that he was a member of the Lincoln Club, a Republican organization, on the west side, but did not know any prominent politicians. He was accepted by both sides, and took his place in the jury box, but was not sworn in.

Arthur Emmerich of the silk firm of William Wiley & Co., of 54 Howard Street, told Mr. Rollins that a man had been to his house last Wednesday and asked a number of questions about him. One of the lawyers for the defense then said: "Col. Fellows has sent detectives to see all the talesmen."

Mr. Emmerich said that at his place of business the McLaughlin case was discussed almost daily, but that he did not enter into the discussion. He was accepted by both sides, but had hardly taken his seat when he was challenged peremptorily by Lawyer House. Mr. Boise was also challenged before recess was called.

After recess Max Lazarus of 74 Grand Street was called. He said he was very much interested in good government, and was given seat No. 2, but was excused after Justice Barrett put a few questions to him.

John H. Stavely of 926 Sixth Avenue was accepted as a juror, but was not sworn. John Hall of 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street said that he was a member of the Tammany Society, and was excused.

John J. Anderson of 19 West Sixty-fifth Street was also accepted.

W. B. Reed of 162 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, M. H. Marks of 82 Walker Street, and James J. Kelleher of 906 West Forty-sixth Street were also accepted, but were not sworn.

Col. Fellows then excused Messrs. Anderson, Stavely, and Kelleher. Lawyer House excused the remaining two, and Mr. Schneider was left alone once more.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Commissioner Andrews reported that he had conferred with the District Attorney concerning the cases of the officers who are under indictment and still doing duty, and learned that promises of immunity had been made only to Capt. Schmittberger of the King's Bridge Station and Patrolman Augustus J. Thorne of the Leonard Street squad, who appeared as a witness against Capt. Stephenson.

Mr. Andrews moved the suspension of all the officers under indictment, excepting Capt. Schmittberger and Patrolman Thorne. His motion was adopted. These are the suspended men:

Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, Roundsman Michael A. Downs of West Forty-seventh Street, Patrolman Bernard A. Dunn of Macdougal Street, Edward Grinnon and John Kenny of East Eighty-eighth Street, Jeremiah S. Levy of High Bridge, John H. Hurley of High Bridge, Kearn J. Larkin of East Fifty-first Street, Conrad Schellenberger of Eldridge Street, George F. Sheridan of Church Street, Charles W. H. Finken of Old Slip, and Francis S. Donegan of Union Market.

Commissioner Andrews said that, inasmuch as the suspended officers would receive full pay as long as they were under suspension, the District Attorney should be requested to proceed with all possible haste with the disposition of their cases. This was done.

There was opposition to Commissioner Andrews's idea of discipline in the cases of several policemen who had broken department rules.

Patrolman John McGrath of the West Forty-seventh Street squad, who was convicted recently on two charges of being in a saloon and absent from post, was fined twenty-five days' pay, on Commissioner Martin's recommendation. Commissioner Andrews wanted to dismiss McGrath, and made a motion to that effect, which was lost, however, Commissioners Martin, Kerwin, and Murray voting against it.

Patrolman Lawrence Kane of the Old Slip squad was dismissed, on Commissioner Andrews's motion. Kane was tried recently for being in a liquor store. Gen. Kerwin voted against dismissal.

Commissioner Andrews also brought before the board the case of Patrolman William J. Lockwood of the Morrisania Station, who was tried by him on charges made by S. W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League. The charges were that Lockwood received from a prisoner in the Morrisania court a handful of cigars. Commissioner Andrews moved that Lockwood be dismissed. The other Commissioners agreed that the policeman's offense was a serious one, but thought dismissal too harsh. Mr. Martin moved an amendment, that he be fined thirty days' pay. This was carried, Mr. Andrews voting in the negative.

Patrolman John G. Creighton of the City Hall and James McCarthy of the Delancey Street Stations, were retired on the certificates of the surgeons that they were permanently disabled. Both have been on the force over twenty years. Creighton became disabled by blindness in his right eye, and obesity. He tipped the scales at 359 pounds. McCarthy's disability was caused by chronic rheumatism. To each was granted a pension of $700 a year.

Artists' Fund Society Meeting.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Artists' Fund Society were held last evening at Clark's, on West Twenty-third Street.

President George H. Story presided.

The following officers were elected: President—George H. Story; Vice-President—H. Bolton Jones; Treasurer—Lockwood De Forest; Secretary—George H. Yewell; Board of Control—Platt P. Ryder, Percival De Luce, R. M. Shurtleff, and Walter Clark; Committee on Admissions—J. H. Dolph, C. T. Chapman, J. H. Witt, Charles F. Naegele, and Douglas Volk; Auditors—Charles Parsons and J. Carroll Beckwith.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC ROAD ENJOINED

Conditions Under Which the Seaboard Air Line's Petition Is Granted.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—The injunction against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, prayed for by the Seaboard Air Line, has been granted.

Judge Lumpkin took occasion to say that he had devoted as much time and care as possible to the case, and had endeavored to reach a just and fair conclusion. The material part of the injunction is in this language:

"This injunction shall apply to and cover all freights shipped or billed at or from any point on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad or at the terminus thereof, for transportation over said road, and the lines of complainants, or any of them, and to freight delivered by complainants or any of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company for delivery at like points on its lines, but shall not apply to freights originating and shipped at or from points beyond the lines of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and shipped on through bills of lading originating with some other road or roads beyond its lines; nor shall it apply to freight sought to be sent forward by complainants on through bills of lading over the Western and Atlantic Railroad to points reached by other roads beyond its line.

"Provided, however, that the complainants shall, within ten days herefrom file in the office of the Clerk of this court a bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Clerk in the sum of $15,000, conditioned for the prompt and faithful settlement and payment to said defendants of all such amounts as may be or become due to them or any of them on account of freights received for transportation by complainants or any of them, from the defendants, or which may be so received for transportation before the final hearing of this case, and conditioned further to pay to defendants all damage which may result to them or either of them under this injunction, should it hereafter be revoked. Should the complainants fail to file said bond within the time prescribed, then this injunction shall cease and terminate.

"Let right of injunction issue in accordance herewith. Further than this, the injunction is denied.

"Should the defendants be hereafter damaged or caused loss by any wrongful conduct of the complainants in respect to freight or freight charges, or should complainants do anything unlawful or inequitable in respect thereto, or other good cause arise, the defendants have leave to move for a dissolution of this injunction."

Mortgage of $10,000,000 Filed.

ERIE, Penn., April 16.—A bond and mortgage was filed in Erie and a dozen other counties in Western New-York and Pennsylvania against the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day, to secure a loan on bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 by the Union Trust Company of New-York. The bonds run 100 years at 2 and 3 per cent. for four-year terms, respectively, and 4 per cent. thereafter.

An income mortgage for the same amount in favor of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company of New-York was also recorded against the same company.

The Western New-York and Pennsylvania system has a main line running from Oil City to Buffalo, and from that spreads out a network of roads touching Bradford, New-Castle, Stoneborough, and all other points of value in the oil country. The entire system, including the Buffalo Terminal Road, has 636 miles of line in paying operation.

Receiver Walker's Opinion.

A dispatch from Chicago quotes Aldace F. Walker, receiver of the Atchison, as follows: "The future hinges almost wholly on the crops, and there is no use speculating about them so early. Western men feel encouraged by the advance in the price of cattle, but the advance will not help the railroads much if they do not have the cattle to haul. For a while the cattle business was overdone, and now the pendulum seems to have swung the other way. The general outlook for affairs in the West, however, shows some improvement."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In the United States court in Atlanta yesterday the temporary injunction restraining the Western and Atlantic Railroad from enforcing the boycott declared by the Southern Steamship and Passenger Association against the Seaboard Air Line was made perpetual. This is a victory for the Seaboard Air Line, as the boycott, if enforced, would have prevented its entrance into Atlanta and would have cut the system in halves.

—The statement of the business of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, including the Little Miami Road, for March, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, shows: Increase in gross earnings, $63,484.24; increase in expenses, $156,179.14; decrease in net earnings, $219,663.38; increase in expenses, $125,007.74; decrease in net earnings, $116,257.59.

—The proposed new agreement of the trunk lines to allow full lighterage has not yet gone into operation, owing to the refusal of the Erie and Pennsylvania to enter the agreement to limit the allowance for lighterage to 2 cents per 100.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of April were $457,204; for the corresponding week of 1894, $528,716; decrease, $71,512.

—All of the men on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad have been put on full time.

—On the 19th of June the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad will be sold under foreclosure.

—The passenger business out of Chicago is said to be in an uncommon state of demoralization.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, probably followed by showers in extreme southern portion, northeasterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, showers, slightly warmer, brisk northerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and MARYLAND, showers, warmer in eastern portion, northeasterly winds. DELAWARE, showers, warmer, northeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, cloudy and probably rain, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, rain warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds, increasing in force. NORTH CAROLINA, rain, warmer, easterly winds, increasing in force. TENNESSEE, showers, cooler, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, partly cloudy, with showers in eastern portion, cooler, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer in northern and western portions, northerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, warmer in northeast portion, increasing easterly winds. GEORGIA, rain, cooler, easterly, shifting to northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in southern, showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, increasing southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair, cooler, westerly to northwesterly winds. ALABAMA, showers, cooler, northwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, northwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, warmer in northern portion, northeast winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, northeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, northeast winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in northwest portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. OHIO, showers in southern, probably fair in northern portion, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in central and western portions, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds. MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA,, fair, cooler in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, warmer in central and eastern, cooler in extreme western portion, south to west winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, partly cloudy, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, showers, cooler, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Mobile and Pensacola, from Savannah to Norfolk, and from Narragansett section to Boston and section. During the last twenty-four hours the storm has moved from Kansas to Alabama, attended by rain in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, the Middle and East Gulf, and South Atlantic States. A storm is moving slowly eastward north of Montana. The barometer is high north of the St. Lawrence Valley and lake regions, and on the Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen over the interior of the Southern and Southwestern States, and has risen in the West and Northwest. Rain and high easterly winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia to Georgia. The weather will be generally fair in the Northern districts. Clearing and cooler weather is indicated for the Gulf States. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Mississippi—Corinth, 2.10; Aberdeen, 1.50.

THE MAYOR TALKS TO DOCTORS

DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor MacCracken Pays High Tribute to Dr. A. L. Loomis and His Work.

The alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York gave its twenty-fourth annual dinner last evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf.

More than 150 were present, including a number of guests. Among the latter were Mayor Strong, John Sabine Smith, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, Francis Lynde Stetson, Prof. Austin Abbott, Prof. I. F. Russell, C. E. Miller, and Joseph M. Noonan.

The guests, together with the President of the Alumni Association, Dr. Joseph E. Winters, and Chancellor MacCracken, occupied the long table on the dais at the end of the room. At the twelve other tables sat the members of the alumni, among them being many prominent physicians in the city.

Mayor Strong became imbued with the good humor of the occasion, and when the diners caught up from the orchestra the strains of "My Pearl Is a Bowery Girl," the Mayor's lips were seen to move in sympathy. At the conclusion of the dinner the speechmaking began.

Mayor Strong first responded to "The City of New-York." He indulged in a few pleasantries at the expense of the medical profession, and said that his late change in the Board of Charities and Correction was made because he did not think a physician was a good man for the place.

"Greater New-York," he said, "would in the course of a few years be the peer city of the world."

He called attention to the numerous diplomats, financiers, architects, and inventors the city has already furnished. When he came to the government of the city the Mayor hesitated, and concluded not to touch on that.

Chancellor MacCracken next spoke, as follows:

"Four years ago last February we announced the advance movement of New-York University at an invited meeting of prominent citizens. We asked a representative of each of our three faculties to speak. The representative of the Faculty of Medicine was Dr. Loomis. He became from that evening an ardent helper of our new departure. In this family gathering tonight I think it fit to tell a few inside facts respecting Dr. Loomis's relation to the raising of money for the university. I am to speak of him as an educator next month at the academy memorial meeting, and will say nothing upon that greater subject this evening.

"At the Stuart meeting in 1891 Dr. Loomis said: 'There is not an institution of learning in this country that has as bright a record in the past as has the New-York University, nor is there an institution in the country that can look forward to the future with higher aspirations. It is on a broad foundation. You do not have to make it a university. It is a university. If I could only make you feel what I have felt for twenty years in struggling with its medical department—if I could only make you half as enthusiastic as I am in this matter, you would make up your minds before going home to-night that this university should never need to make another appeal for money.'

"This was in 1891. He was that year leading the new departure of our medical college, which celebrated in that year its semi-centennial. He had a happy fortune which is enjoyed by very few educators. A friend, who had as much generosity as he had wealth, and as much breadth and wisdom of thought as he had generosity, joined him in devising and executing the new scheme for our Faculty of medicine. This friend urged Dr. Loomis to the immediate adoption of the new scheme of instruction which is now bearing such good fruits under our medical Faculty. This announcement was made early in 1892.

"By that time we had discovered University Heights and had secured pledges of about a quarter of a million dollars for grounds and buildings. Although this was only half of what we had named at the Stuart meeting, it encouraged us to go ahead. Times were then beginning to be adverse. I have been a worker for the public since I took my Bachelor of Arts degree, before I was seventeen, but I never did so hard work as in ringing the doorbells of New-York men of wealth in 1892 and begging them not to be worse than infidels by continuing to neglect their own university household, which for two generations had proved such a blessing. At this juncture the one man in this metropolis who came to me and said 'I will take upon me a part of this toil of soliciting subscriptions was Dr. Alfred L. Loomis. A member of our committee said to him: 'But do you not fear putting yourself where you will give a right to others to ask of you in return?'

"Dr. Loomis replied: 'I shall not take so much from my neighbors that it will be impossible for them to secure from me an equal amount in return.'

"He secured seven subscriptions for the land at University Heights, the largest of these being his own.

"In 1893 he offered to circulate a subscription for one of the new buildings, the Hall of Languages. He went about this as earnestly as if his livelihood depended upon it. It was a forbidding time for such an effort. He had himself been a loser, but he said to me: 'This teaches me to put some of my money where it will be safe.'

"He put $10,000 in our Language Hall, and secured the whole amount necessary save $25,000. The last time I saw him he said: 'I am ready whenever you say the word to take up and strive to complete that subscription.'

"If Dr. Loomis to-night could secure and send down the gold of a few of the paving stones of the streets of the New-Jerusalem, I believe he would do it in order to finish this enterprise. I believe that this Language Hall will be provided for through the influence of Dr. Loomis's example. He was not afraid to offend a true friend by saying to him 'Give me money to assist a good cause.' He honored every one to whom he went with his subscription book. He honored himself also in every such visit. Men who thus move wealthy citizens to give to worthy public objects do more in forming bonds between rich and poor than any Congress can do by imposing income taxes, or any lobbyists who get appropriations for education from the public treasury.

"Dr. Loomis not only got money from the rich for good objects, but he won the hearts and minds of men to something else than merely gathering and spending their incomes. He sometimes failed to move men, but accepted this very much like the preacher who, when he saw the missionary collection boxes come back empty, exclaimed: 'Brethren, you will go home now and say that Brother A. has made a great failure, but I want you to feel that Brother A. has not made any failure. It is you who have made a failure.' There is not a rich man in New-York to-day who gave money to Dr. Loomis who does not know that it would have been a failure for him if he had not given.

"The Academy of Medicine, the University Medical College, and the Hall of Languages at University Heights are a triple monument to Dr. Loomis's lofty impulse, courage, and perseverance, which turned gold into something better than gold. This is the true alchemy. The chemists of the Middle Ages failed in turning brick or stone into gold. Dr. Loomis succeeded in turning gold into noble structures of brick and stone, where science and learning are to abide for generations, and tens of thousands of students will rise up and call him blessed."

Other toasts responded to were: "The Pulpit," by Dr. Lindsay Parker; "The Bar," by John Sabine Smith; "The Press," by Joseph M. Noonan, and "The Alumni," by Dr. Herbert Williams.

PEOPLE TRAVEL BY BOAT IN HARTFORD

Further North the Connecticut River Is Beginning to Recede.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16.—The river measured over twenty-four feet above low water mark this afternoon, which is higher than any time since 1859. The water is well up State Street, and boats have to be used in the streets in the lower part of the city.

There is great danger of the trestle work built to support the third span of the old East Hartford bridge giving way. Some of the spiles are warped, and if there is much more of a rise it will be carried away.

The old bridge vibrates from the force of the flood and the trolley cars have stopped running across it. The water continues to rise rapidly.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 16.—The Connecticut River has fallen four feet here in the last twenty-four hours. The line to Brattleboro and Springfield has been made passable.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 16.—The Connecticut River has receded several feet. The damage to railroads has been unusually severe, but repairs are being made rapidly.

NO MATTER WHERE IT IS

if there's a tempting lot of merchandise in the market anywhere we are likely to be the first to hear of it. If qualities are such as we can warrant, and if kinds are such as you will want—that settles it.

SILKS

Four price pegs and some of the Silk wonders we hang on them.

At 28c the yd.
Checked taffeta Jap Silks.
White Jap Silks.
Plaid Silk Crepes.
Evening shades in Silk Crepons.
At 55c the yd.
Colored gros grain and taffeta skirting Silks, street and evening shades, 20 in. wide. Were 85c the yd.
At $1.15 the yd.
Fine black satin stripe Grenadine, new designs. Should be $1.50.
At $1.45 the yd.
Black satin Brocades, latest Lyons importations; have sold freely at $2.

In and near Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

You can't go amiss—any sort you'll care for at less than you suspect, very likely. These are black:

At 38c the yd.
Deep crinkled Crepon, rich jet black; the 75c quality.
At 50c the yd.
Hard twisted Storm Serge, 54 in. wide, piece dye; exceptional value.
At 70c the yd.
Fine silk and worsted Jacquards, 46 in. wide, very rare designs, hardly ever seen in goods less than $2 the yd.
WASH GOODS.
At 25c the yd.
Fine Scotch Dotted Swiss, colored grounds, the Sans Gene dot in the newest shades of katydid green, mirror blue, vanilla, osiris pink, etc.
At 10c the yd.
Printed Swiss in neat and choice effects of polka dots, dentille stripes, rare floral designs; the 15c kind.

Fourth Avenue.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

You know how often sizes are skimped and work slighted in the ready-made things. Some merchants count it business wit to deceive you. It's business suicide instead—carried far enough. You won't find a gown in this stock that measures less than 56 inches. The least priced ones are made with just as much fullness as any.

A strong, heavy Muslin Gown, mother hubbard yoke of 24 fine spaced pleats; cambric ruffle on neck, yoke, and sleeves; 50c.
Good strong, heavy Muslin Gown, turned down collar, mother hubbard yoke of 36 fine spaced pleats, large sleeves, 65c.
Cambric or Muslin Gown, mother hubbard yoke of two rows of fine embroidery between 32 fine pleats, prettily trimmed on yoke and sleeves, with neat embroidery and feather beading, very large sleeves, $1.
Gown of fine Cambric, mother hubbard yoke of four rows of Hamburg insertion and edging between 50 fine pleats; neck and sleeves trimmed with very fine loop edging embroidery, $1.25.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

KIRK'S SOAPS

See the Kirk stamp and you need look no further for quality. Nothing better.

Another 100 gross of Kirk's famous Season's Bouquet Soap. Looks like 25c cake and is 5c. Pay what you please, you'll get nothing purer.
Kirk's Castile Soap, made of pure olive oil, 3½ lb. bars, at 39c. the bar. Imported, no better, $1.
Zoo Floating Soap, milk white, double cakes, 5c.

Tenth Street.

CORSETS—SKIRTS

Long-waisted fast-black Sateen Corset, 5 hooks, corded bust, well shaped, all sizes, 35c.
Full size all-wool Moreen Skirt, with wide gathered ruffle, $1.50.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

FURNITURE OCCASION

Two big lots come to us as if cabinet makers worked for the fun of it.

Bedroom Suits.
Parlor Suits.
Chiffoniers.
Odd Dressers—for brass beds.

High-grade work, winsome styles, and the favorite woods. That was part of the trouble—the maker built a little bigger than his market—made the things too good. Had to take what he could get rather than what he wanted.

And so these thousands of dollars' worth of choice Furniture will go on sale Wednesday morning at prices we never knew the match of for equal goods.

BEDROOM SUITS.
$150 Mahogany at $75.
$140 Curly Birch at $67.
$210 Birds' Eye Maple at $128.
$45 Antique Oak at $30.
PARLOR SUITS.
3 piece Mahogany, $50 and $75 kinds at $36 and $45.
3 piece Marquetrie inlay, $90 and $115 kinds at $50 and $70.
CHIFFONIERS.
$50 Mahogany at $35.
$25 Birds' Eye Maple at $15.
$20 Curly Birch at $11.
$20 Antique Oak at $11.

Dressers, mostly one of a kind, and often at half.

Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S CAPES

The Cape makers seem bound to make friends of us—and help us to make fast friends of you. Such prices as they are putting on surplus stocks! Of course there's money lost, but—well, you don't lose it. Think of this!

Silk and Cloth Capes, prettily jetted, would naturally be $12 to $40, are $5 to $12.

Second Floor, Broadway.

RIBBONS

Another great lot black Ribbons, all silk, Nos. 12 and 16, at 10c. Never less than 20c before our magician touched the trade. On sale between 11 and 12:30.

Merveilleux Ribbon, rich colors, 25 and 37c—about one-third.
100 pieces fashionable Striped Ribbons, for trimming Summer silks and Summer hats, 25c yd.
New things every day.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

WOMEN'S BELTS

Some at 50c are the $1 grade all around. Those at 25c are as moneyful accordingly.

Broadway.

FOR BOYS' WEAR

Keeping track of Boys' Clothing here? We mean to heap up a thousand reasons why you should.

Boys' Sailor Suit of English serge, collar and shield trimmed with seven rows of fine silk braid, 3 to 9 yrs., $6.
Boys' Blue Serge single breasted Suit, 6 to 15 yrs., $5.
Boys' Sailor Suit, blue serge, trimmed with anchor on sleeve, star and shield, 3 to 8 yrs., $3.75.
Boys' Sailor Suit, gray cashmere, fine blue stripe, 3 to 9 yrs., $5.
Boys' Sailor Suits, garnet, fine English serge, large sailor collar, 3 to 9 yrs., $5.
Boys' Sailor Suit, fine English tweed, neat check, 3 to 9 yrs., $6.
Fine white Laundered Shirt Waists for boys, very finely pleated, just a trifle soiled with the ironing. It would puzzle you to find anything the matter with some of them, and the price three for $1 while they last.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

TEBBETTS, HARRISON & ROBINS FAIL

An Assignment Made in Boston by the Dry Goods House.

Dispatches from Boston say that Tebbetts, Harrison & Robins, dry goods commission merchants at 72 Bedford Street, Boston, and 75 and 77 Worth Street, this city, have made an assignment in the former city to E. N. Fenno.

Deputy Sheriff McGivney made a levy on the property of the firm at 75 and 77 Worth Street, on Monday, on an attachment for $10,000 in favor of the Central National Bank.

Much sympathy has been expressed in the trade here for Mr. Tebbetts, the senior partner, who was the capitalist of the firm. Some years ago he was reputed to be worth upward of $500,000 in stocks, bonds, and real estate, in Boston and this city. In the last four years, however, according to the yearly statements of the firm, his real estate and stocks have depreciated from $225,000 to $120,000 in market value. For the last five years the firm has been reducing its indebtedness, and had cut down the amount from $700,000 to less than $300,000.

Charles F. Harrison has had charge of the New-York branch of the business. It was said in the trade yesterday that he had made arrangements some time ago to take a trip to Europe for his health, and had engaged passage on the Majestic, which sails on April 24.

The liabilities were reported to be about $275,000, and the nominal assets over $500,000, but the actual assets, it is thought in the trade, will not exceed $200,000. The greater part of the assets, it is said, consist of accounts receivable and advance to manufacturers. The firm usually carried stock worth about $30,000 in Boston, and very little in this city.

Only ex-Mayor Edson Left.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and ex-Mayor Edson were appointed two months ago by Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court, Westchester County, members of the Commission of Estimate and Appraisal to take lands for the proposed Jerome Park reservoir.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who is now in London, recently sent word here that he could not serve and resigned the appointment. Gen. Tracy has also resigned on account of ill health. Ex-Mayor Edson said yesterday that he would apply to Judge Dykman, in the Supreme Court, at White Plains, a week from next Saturday for the appointment of their successors.

EXCISE BOARD'S ACTION OUTRAGEOUS

The Rev. Charles Park of Long Island City Scores Its Work.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 16.—The Rev. Charles Park, pastor of the Astoria Presbyterian Church, had been requested by a number of prominent residents of the Boulevard, in the upper section of the city, to present to the Excise Board last evening a petition against the transferring to a new owner of a license for a saloon at the corner of the Boulevard and Fulton Avenue. The place, under former proprietors, had become notorious, and was a decided objection to the neighborhood. The old license expires in June, and the new owner sought from the Excise Board a renewal of it. The matter had come up at a former meeting of the board, and it had decided not to make the transfer. Commissioner Lankow assured the Rev. Mr. Park that if he arrived at the City Hall by 9 o'clock in the evening he would be in time to have a hearing before the board. The minister reached the City Hall, it is said, a few minutes after the hour named, and was at once granted a hearing.

He had spoken for probably half an hour on the subject when Excise Commissioner Joseph Cassidy interrupted the minister and said that it would probably be useless for him to continue his remarks, as the board had already considered the matter in question, and Commissioners Mitchell and Lankow had voted to allow the transfer, and had approved of the bond of the new owner of the place. The minister hesitated for a moment, and then said:

I consider your action a most contemptible one. Had I been informed at first that you had disposed of the matter, I should have felt that I had been given some slight consideration, but to trifle with me by allowing me to speak in this way after the matter had been decided is outrageous, and I have no words in my vocabulary to express the scorn I have for such contemptible treatment. I came here as the representative of a respectable body of citizens, and I shall report to them the manner in which I have been treated.

Mayor Sanford entered the room while the minister was speaking, and, being appealed to, admitted that his reception by the board was decidedly unfair.

Not Quiet.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Yeast—Is her husband a man of quiet tastes?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You wouldn't think so if you heard him smack his lips at table.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

NEAR 5th AV. AND 35th ST.—Two or three furnished rooms, with all conveniences, for bachelors, in first-class house. E., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Auction Sales.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.
Assignee's Sale of all the FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE CONTAINED IN THE

VICTORIA HOTEL,

5th Av., Broadway, 26th and 27th Sts., NEW-YORK CITY.
Commencing Friday, April 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued each day until all is sold.

Furniture consisting of the magnificent Parlor and Bedroom Furniture in the suite occupied by President Cleveland.
Also Mahogany, Walnut, and White Wood. Bedsteads, Dresscases, Gilt, Pier, Mantel, and Bric-a-brac Mirrors, Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suites, Rugs, Ebony and Mahogany Cabinets, Bookcases, Crystal and Brass Chandeliers, and every variety of Parlor, Dining-room, Bedroom, Library, and Kitchen Furniture. Beautiful Oil Paintings and Engravings, Marble Statuary, and a number of handsome Marble Clocks and Ornaments. Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets. Deparquet Moreuse Ranges.
Magnificent Bar, Back Bar, and Barroom Furniture. Handsome Silverware and Glassware.
Excellent table linen, fine blankets and spreads, linen pillow cases, sheets, and pillow slips.
Office Furniture, Safe, Desks, and beautiful oil painting of Queen Victoria.
Wines, Canned Goods, Groceries, &c.
N. B. The famous 88 mirrors in Dining Room will be sold separately on Monday, April 22, at 5 P. M.

JOSEPH C. YOUENES, Assignee,
COUDERT BROTHERS, Esqs., Att'ys, 68-70 William St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as assignees of Phillips & Downs, will sell at public auction at the premises, No. 9 Washington Place, City of New-York, on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., assets of said firm, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, stock in trade, straw hats, soft hats, &c. Catalogues can be had on application at the premises.
Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.
SHERMAN B. HALL, Assignee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney.

NOTICE.—LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.
Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,
3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year.
THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed.
J. E. REED.

Summer Resorts.

MANHASSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A Family Hotel. No bar and no transients. Table and service first-class. Rates $10 to $17.50 per week. Reduced prices for June. All modern sanitary arrangements.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Prop.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 27. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321, Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Proposals.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1895, and then opened, for constructing one double barrack and two double sets of officers' quarters at Fort Myer, Va. Information furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Constructing Buildings at Fort Myer, Va.," and addressed to Major C. R. BARNETT, Depot Q. M.

NOTICE.—Estimates for building a float stage at Pier A, North River, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock April 30, 1895. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Hotels.

GERLACH,
Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite.

SELECT HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
$3 a day and upward. American plan, $4.00 a day and upward.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

A.—
HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
Fine fire-proof hotel; European plan. Reasonable rates; Broadway cars pass the door. First-class accommodation for families or transients.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES

Some Figures Showing the Traffic on the Trunk Lines.

TRADE IN THE BUSINESS HOUSES

Freer Buying and a General Feeling of Confidence—What the Merchants and Railroad Men Think of the Outlook.

The agents of the great transportation companies which have termini in New-York City, and the wholesale merchants who collect and distribute the thousand and one finished products of industry from this centre, have lately become sanguine that the worst of the long depression is over and that from this time forward the general trade of the country will show a continuous improvement in volume.

Many of the indications upon which this confidence is grounded almost escape analysis or classification. These are chiefly interviews with buyers from all parts of the country, or reports from freight canvassers as to the outlook of future business, or deductions made from the purchase or movement of small lots of goods, inconsiderable in themselves, but of value to the mind of the trained expert as showing future tendencies.

In one respect, figures are at hand to prove that business for March this year is better than it was for the corresponding month last year. The total traffic of the trunk lines from New-York westward to points beyond Buffalo and Pittsburg was 128,925 tons for March, 1895, against 114,850 tons for March, 1894. This is a gain of 14,075 tons for the month.

When it is taken into account that practically all the freight leaving New-York City is ready for actual consumption, 14,075 tons of freight must represent a good deal of money. Of this quantity, 25,943 tons were sent as first class, which means that they were the more expensive kinds of dry goods, tea, and other commodities of high value and comparatively small bulk. Even in this class there was an increase of 2,865 tons over the quantity sent out by the trunk lines in March last year.

The second class of freight, which includes small groceries, also showed an increase for the month of March of 392 tons, the total quantity carried being 7,066 tons; while the sixth class, which includes sugar, coffee, and other bulky articles, increased from 50,220 tons in March, 1894, to 58,354 for the corresponding month in the present year.

No figures are yet prepared to show the quantity of trunk line outward-bound freight traffic for the first half of the present month, but there is no doubt in the minds of those familiar with the subject that they will show at least as favorable results as that already given for March. The opening of the lake navigation next week is also expected to stimulate shipments of all kinds of low-priced goods.

In no part of New-York City is the rise and fall of trade more keenly and quickly felt than in the great wholesale dry goods district, representing as it does an aggregation of stocks valued at $600,000,000.

The last eighteen months has been a period of trade depression in this district unparalleled since the war. The decline in the price of food stuffs had cut down the incomes of the farmers; the strikes and reductions of wages in the mining and manufacturing districts had sensibly lessened the purchasing powers of the miners and artisans; the economies effected in the great railway systems, partly from the reaction after increased expenditures in preparation for the World's Fair, and partly from the disorganization consequent upon the bankruptcy of many of the great roads, had greatly decreased the aggregate earnings of the greatest single class of employes in the country.

At the same time came the great contraction of credit due to the panic of 1893, which threw great stocks of goods on the market to be sold at any price, and which put many of the mills and manufactories on half time until a new and increased demand came for their products.

The small general storekeepers in the rural districts and the large retailers in the cities throughout the country felt the pinch alike. They cleared their shelves of all the goods which they could turn into cash, and have since been living from hand to mouth, buying only sufficient stocks to supply the current demands of their customers and ordering only such goods as they felt sure could be quickly sold.

Of the different parts of the country, the West has suffered much more severely than the South. The demand from the South has been chiefly for necessaries or for the cheaper kind of luxuries. In the West, where improvements had been projected and partly carried out with the anticipation that capital from the East or abroad would be forthcoming to complete them, the effect of the panic upheaval was much more severe, turning thousands of men suddenly out of employment and largely reducing the incomes of all classses.

One of the general salesmen of the H. B. Claflin Company said yesterday to a reporter of The New-York Times:

"The tone of the dry goods business has strengthened wonderfully during the past few days. The rise of 1¼ cents in the price of raw cotton has been felt, directly and indirectly, in the whole domestic dry goods market.

"All the well-known manufacturers of bleached cotton goods out of which white shirts are made have advanced their prices, and the owners of one brand are sold so far ahead that they are refusing to book fresh orders for goods except at market value at the time of delivery.

"We still feel the effect of the depression in the prices of the goods which have the largest sales. There is a comparatively small demand for expensive dress goods, while the quantity of cotton challies, dress ginghams, printed shirtings, percales, Summer flannels, and crinkled seersuckers is larger than that sold up to this time last year."

A walk through the shipping department of the H. B. Claflin Company confirmed these statements. Great quantities of haircloth were pointed out where they lay ready to be packed in cases, and it was said that enough of this material could hardly be obtained on account of the demand upon it to make the stiffening of big sleeves.

The country buyers, in anticipation of the effect of the rise in the price of raw cotton upon manufactured goods, were evidently buying freely of bleached and unbleached sheetings. The decline in the quantity of printed calicoes was very remarkable, showing a general improvement in the taste of the people at large in their choice of newer and fresher styles of cotton goods.

One pile of printed goods was shown with great satisfaction by the head of the department. It consisted of some 200 pieces of printed cotton goods, selected for shipment to South America by the buyer of a large export house in this city.

"Our export trade has increased enormously of late," said the head of the department, "and I think that at last we are fairly outselling Manchester in the Central and South American markets. Perhaps this is because we follow French fashions more closely than the English manufacturers do, or perhaps it is because our printing is more neatly and tastefully done.

"But, without at least an equality of price, these factors would not help us much. Besides, we are sending all kinds of coarse cotton sheetings, both bleached and unbleached, which have neither patterns nor styles, and must therefore outsell the English goods only by their cheapness."

At the New-York Central freight depot in St. John's Park, no one could say that business seemed dull. Between 2 and 4 o'clock the streets around the depot were blocked with trucks carrying every conceivable article of merchandise.

The big square dry-goods cases were, of course, in the majority in this neighborhood, but bicycles peeped through crates, patent medicines were seen by the hundredweight, bags of coffee jostled casks of sugar, now and then electric apparatus trusted to its own weight and massiveness for protection. Cases of canned goods and general groceries were also plentiful.

Mr. Crawford, who has charge of the New-York Central freight and passenger office, at Broadway and Lispenard Street, said to a reporter:

"I think trade is slowly and steadily improving, and that this improvement will be continuous from this time forward. The railway traffic returns will not show this increase by any sudden leaps and bounds because of the change in the method of ordering goods, which has been generally creeping over us.

"Instead of a great rush at fixed seasons, we are likely to find a spreading of orders over every part of the year. I find here and there indications which I cannot particularize, which seem to me to indicate that general confidence is returning.

"Freight rates are on the same general basis this year as last, while there are many changes in the rate for individual articles, and these rates are being well enough maintained to give no cause for spasmodic interruptions to the course of trade."

Mr. Smith, the agent in charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad's office, at Broadway and Howard Street, had the same story as Mr. Crawford to tell.

Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association said:

"I think that we have seen the worst of the depression, and that there will be a gradual improvement in comparative traffic returns. Already there has been a slight improvement in various classes of goods. I find everywhere an increase in general confidence, which is the first and greatest step toward improved trade. Some of the mills in New-Jersey are showing this return of confidence in a practical form by increasing their output, which they cut down during or immediately after the panic of 1893."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—May Flower Festival.—The May flower festival for the Sunbeam Bed and the Children's Ward of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held this afternoon and evening at the studio of Louis C. Tiffany, 7 East Seventy-second Street. Aside from the fact that the entertainment will be of a most interesting character, as many people as can get admission ought to spend $2 for the tickets, and assist this most worthy project. The Sunbeam Circle has raised $1,770 for the endowment of the Sunbeam Bed in the Children's Ward of the infirmary; $1,230 is necessary to complete the endowment. When this has been secured the bed will be placed at the disposal of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The members of Sunbeam Circle are Miss Elsie Dominick, Miss Alice Dominick, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Susan Carle, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Sibyl E. Hubbard, Miss Anna Weir Hubbard, Miss Madge Huribut, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Annie Sampson, Miss Elsie Stanton, Miss Harriet Shelton, and Miss Ethel Williams.

—Mrs. Low's Dancing Class.—The final meeting this season of Mrs. Joseph T. Low's dancing class took place at Sherry's last night. Munson Morris lead the cotillion.

—A Sale for Charity.—The first branch of the New-York Indian Association gave a reception and sale yesterday at the residence of Mr. L. H. Rogers, 241 Lenox Avenue. Mrs. William Collins, President; Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. William J. Harsha, Mrs. Barringer, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Joachim Elmendorf, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. C. E. Hemma, Mrs. E. S. Decker, Mrs. William H. Laird, Mrs. William D. Symmes, Mrs. F. G. Brandon, Mrs. J. E. Dow, Mrs. C. H. Peck, and Mrs. C. H. Bogert were the representatives of churches interested.

—To be Presented at Court.—News comes from London that at Queen Victoria's Drawing room, in May, both Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be presented at Court.

—Mrs. Snow's Musicale.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, gave a pleasant musicale on Sunday evening, when the artists were Chevalier Isri d'Irsa and F. Hamilton Guy.

—Mrs. Oliver's Musicale.—Mrs. Dillon Oliver, 671 Madison Avenue, will give a large musicale on Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, when the artists will be Master Arthur Hoehmann and Xaver Scharwenka.

School-suits for long-trouser boys 14 to 18 years, $9 to $14; finer $15 to $25.

Young men's light overcoats $9 to $25.

Better linings, trimmings, cloth, making, than last year; not very much difference in price.

Short-trouser boys' clothes at cost—to build up business.

Our men's $3 derby builds up business, but we don't sell it at cost.

Money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Sterling Silver forks and spoons in TIFFANY & CO.'S *copyrighted* patterns at $1.10 per oz.

These can only be purchased direct from

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

KITCHEN FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

NOW FOR DELINQUENTS

Internal Revenue Collectors Preparing to Become Detectives.

NO RETURN FROM MRS. HETTY GREEN

She and W. K. Vanderbilt Have Sent No Reports to the Collector of the First District—Litigation Threatened.

The most difficult part of the work of the Revenue Collectors, whose duty it is to collect the Federal income tax, now begins. The time for filing returns of incomes expired at midnight on Monday, and it is now in order to discover the persons who are liable to pay an income tax, and who have not made returns.

"This is a mammoth undertaking," said Chief Deputy Collector D. S. Wendall yesterday morning in the office of the Second Collection District, 114 Nassau Street, "and it will take weeks to complete it. We shall start on the work at once, but we expect to encounter obstacles from the very outset."

Acting Collector Alexander McKinney of the First Internal Revenue District said yesterday that returns had not been filed in his office by William K. Vanderbilt or Mrs. Hetty Green, although they are residents of that district.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," said Mr. McKinney, "should have made a return to this office, for his voting residence is at Oakdale, near Islip, L. I., and he pays his personal tax there. If he has made it in New-York, then the New-York Collector should send it to this office.

"Mrs. Green, I understand, does not intend to comply with the law unless the courts compel her to do so. She will have until July 1 to reconsider her decision if she has so decided. If she persists after July 1 in refusing to pay her tax, and we can find no property to levy upon, the District Attorney will be asked to act, as in all similar cases. This rule applies to every delinquent.

"Erastus Wiman is a resident of this district, but I do not know yet whether he has made a return. I do not know enough about his present financial condition to know whether he is liable to an income tax. If he has not made a return that matter will be investigated.

"Two hundred returns came this morning by mail. We have received, altogether, 6,000 returns. I believe there are fully 2,000 delinquents in Brooklyn.

"We are arranging our returns by districts, and when we have examined those that have been sent in we shall prepare a list of those persons who ought to have sent returns. I have a force of 900 Internal Revenue Inspectors, 8 Income-Tax Inspectors, and 17 deputies, and as soon as we have arranged matters I shall put the entire force at work looking up those who have not sent returns and those suspected of making false returns. It will be a difficult thing to discover every delinquent. Our men must make inquiries of the neighbors of persons they suspect. Barbers will be able to furnish information on such points. They know everybody's business. Grocers and butchers will also be called upon to tell what they know about the financial standing of customers."

Mr. McKinney said that Mayor Schieren and the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage were among the first to send returns to his office.

Expectation that the Supreme Court income tax decision would multiply protests against payments and provoke fresh resistance to the tax, is already abundantly verified by the course of the trusts, which are represented in the financial district of this city.

Having announced in yesterday's New-York Times that the Standard Oil Company would refuse to pay, or would pay under protest, because oil is a direct product of the land, and hence is entitled to the same exemption as rent, Solicitor Dodd of that company said yesterday that the Standard would contest the tax law in its entirety as unconstitutional.

Mining companies in the West have already declared their intention to resist payment on the decision rendered. Coal companies in this section will resist on the same ground. The Sugar Trust will claim exemption, because sugar is a product of the ground. Similar objection has been raised for rubber and cotton oil, thus nearly erasing the line between direct products and manufactures. The trusts all agree that the farmer cannot be taxed on his products.

Brewing companies intend to make a fight. They have filed their returns under protest. It is not yet decided whether or not they will rely on the decision as rendered or renew litigation on general protests against the constitutionality of the law.

Encouraged by these declarations, corporate interests throughout the financial district are watching developments carefully, in the hope of opportunity to mass their strength against the law.

Up to midnight of Monday there were, in round numbers, 900 returns filed in the Second District. This figure does not give the full returns for the day, as any returns mailed on that day and not delivered are to be included.

Collector Edward Grosse of the Third District, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, reports that there were 4,622 returns for Monday, and late returns by mail are to be added.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Halifax, N. S., April 16.—Sergt. Major John Hogan of the Royal Engineers committed suicide last night by taking cyanide of potassium. He was a Canadian, a native of Toronto, and was about thirty-five years old. He was married four months ago to Miss Gossip of this city, and they apparently lived happily.

Pittsburg, April 16.—As a result of the break in the old main water pipe from the Brilliant Pumping Station of the Pittsburg Waterworks, the entire city to-day suffered from a water famine. Many important business houses and industrial plants and the Wylie Avenue cable line were crippled.

Boston, April 16.—Capt. Joshua Slocum of East Boston leaves here the latter part of this week in his sloop Spray in tow for New-York, where he will take in supplies and then set sail southward for a voyage around the world.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 16.—Edgar Hewitt, a grocer, died last night of blood poisoning, resulting from an accidental crushing of a finger nail.

Linens.

This week's Importation of *Table Cloths.*

2 x 2 yds.....$1.75.
2 x 2½ " .....$2.25.
2 x 3 " .....$2.75.

Napkins to Match, $1.75 & $2.50 per dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,
72 x 90 in.....$4.00 per pair.
90 x 96 " ....$4.50 " "
" " $6.50 " "

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 95c., $1.20 & $1.95 per pair.

Barnsley Sheeting, 90 in.....95c. per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MR. GRUBER'S CASE CONSIDERED

He Declares if Club B Expelled Him Without a Hearing He Will Have Something to Say.

Good Government Club B, which has headquarters at 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, devoted considerable time to the consideration of Abraham Gruber, Mr. Platt's lieutenant, Monday night.

Gruber was asked to resign some time ago. He did not do so. He said he thought the club would prefer charges and give a hearing before it expelled him. He was ready for proceedings of that sort.

The story was published yesterday that the club had expelled Mr. Gruber.

Secretary T. A. Fulton told a reporter for The New-York Times that a meeting of the Trustees had considered Gruber's case, and had taken action on it.

"I will not tell you what the action was," he said; "but early this morning a communication was sent to Mr. Gruber's office by a messenger. Mr. Gruber may make it public if he sees fit. That communication set forth the action of the Trustees."

Mr. Gruber was in his office, at 309 Broadway, a little later.

"I have received no communication from the club," he said. "If it sent me one, it got lost, or the office cat ate it. I do not know what action the club took. If it turns out that I have been expelled, without a hearing, I will have something to say which may prove interesting."

The reason the club requested Mr. Gruber's resignation was his too great activity in partisan politics.

TWO "MIMIC WORLDS" IN THE FIELD

David Henderson Will Present Sydney Rosenfeld's Version in Chicago.

Manager David Henderson has perfected arrangements for next season, which will necessitate the return of his extravaganza company to the Chicago Opera House, to begin its ninth season in that theatre on May 20. He has arranged with Sydney Rosenfeld to produce "The Mimic World," the successor to "The Passing Show," which Mr. Rosenfeld has just completed, and the Review will have its first presentation in Chicago during the coming season. "Aladdin, Jr.," on its withdrawal here, will go direct to Chicago, where it will be presented until "The Mimic World" is ready for production.

There will probably be two "Mimic Worlds" for playgoers to pass judgment on during the coming Summer. The one just secured by Manager Henderson for Chicago was projected by Sydney Rosenfeld for Canary & Lederer, after "The Passing Show," his first Review, had proved a success at the Casino last Summer. He was at work on it for this firm when a disagreement arose in regard to royalties on "The Twentieth Century Girl," and Rosenfeld began suit against Canary & Lederer for money alleged to be due, both on that burlesque and on "The Passing Show."

The managers retorted by having a new version of "The Twentieth Century Girl" written and taking Rosenfeld's work from the stage, and by giving a commission to another author to write "The Mimic World," which they have made arrangements to produce at the Bijou Theatre here. The use of the title will involve a question of copyright, which may have to be settled in the courts.

HONOR TO THE OLD GUARD

Memorial Committee of the New-York G. A. R. Presents a Banner.

The members of the Old Guard Battalion assembled last evening at their headquarters, at 84 Fifth Avenue, to receive a national standard presented by the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York. Commander Joseph A. Goulden made the presentation.

Attached to the flag is a yellow sash, on which is inscribed in gilt letters, "Presented to the Old Guard by the Grand Army of the Republic of the City of New-York."

Commander Goulden said that the flag came from individual subscriptions. It was then formally handed over to the Old Guard and the members presented arms while the fife and drum band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Major Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard thanked the Memorial Committee briefly for the honor it had done his battalion, and then introduced Capt. William Henry White, who made a formal speech of acceptance.

The flag was taken in charge by two members of the Old Guard.

Supper was served after the presentation ceremony.

The Rice Market Broadens.

Reports from the rice trade for the last week show that the market continues to broaden. There is a widespread demand, proving that the revival of business is general, and not confined to some few and more highly favored parts of the country.

Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisania crop movement to date. Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 726,410 sacks; last year, 1,086,495 sacks; sales cleaned, (estimated,) 178,384 barrels; last year, 252,060 barrels. Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 42,825 barrels; last year, 23,170 barrels; sales, 39,370 barrels; last year, 22,370 barrels.

Asthmatic Troubles and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat are usually overcome by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant—a sure curative for Colds.—Advertisement.

High Class Carpetings.

We are showing for this season an unusually attractive stock of exclusive patterns in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, and VELVETS

in a great variety of rich colorings and artistic designs. Axminster and Aubusson Carpets (woven in one piece) designed and imported expressly to order.

W. & J. Sloane,

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

TO RIVAL THE PARIS SHOW

A CUT FLOWER MARKET TO ADORN MADISON SQUARE.

The Thousands of Flowers Left Over Daily to be Sold at Prices Within the Reach of All.

New-York is to have a cut flower market. It is to be started within a month at Madison Square, and it should rival the beautiful floral exhibit that makes the square in front of the Madeleine one of the sights of Paris.

The spot selected for the market is the little plot of ground surrounding the Worth Monument opposite the Hoffman House.

"No one, unless he is desperately poor, will be able to say after the market is open that he cannot afford to decorate his table with flowers," said one of the leading New-York florists yesterday.

"I suppose there were 25,000 roses thrown away in New-York to-day. The markets were overstocked for Easter, and the surplus was destroyed. Now, if this stock, which was an absolute loss, could have been sold for even a small sum, it would have been better than nothing, and the people would have received the benefit.

"Probably 75,000 roses come into New-York every day, with a money value of from $10,000 to $15,000. The demand is never equal, and often many will be left over. The number of peddlers who throng the streets with half-decayed flowers show what becomes of some of the florists' overplus. There must be some outlet.

"As soon as the arrangements that are being made can be completed the florists will send supplies to the market every morning. The flowers will be fresh, the prices low, and any one who wishes to visit the market before 8 o'clock in the morning will have an opportunity to make a selection from a large and varied assortment of the finest varieties and most highly cultivated flowers to be found anywhere.

"The flower market at Union Square, where potted plants are sold, has been a great source of pleasure to a large number of people. Men and women on their way to the shops have made it a point to pass through the square to see the beauty and inhale the fragrance of thousands of blossoms exposed to view in the cool morning hours. Even the wealthy classes have made it a point to pay a visit to the market at least once during the season, and have felt repaid for rising at an early hour.

"The new flower market will present, if anything, a more brilliant appearance than the larger plant market."

The credit for the origin of this new market is claimed by Joseph Fleischman, who has been busy with the project for some time.

IN AID OF BARNARD COLLEGE

Alumnae Meeting at Which Noted Speakers Will Tell of Its Needs.

The Associate Alumnae of Barnard College will hold a meeting in the interest of their Alma Mater at the college building, 343 Madison Avenue, on Friday evening, April 19, at 8:15 o'clock.

President Seth Low, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Prof. William M. Dunning, Prof. Thomas Scott Fiske, Miss Smith, the Dean of the college, and Miss Garretson of the alumnae, will address the meeting, which will be presided over by Miss Keys, President of the Associate Alumnae.

Among the invited guests are Bishop Potter, Mr. William R. Grace, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and Miss Helen Gould.

As the college is in dire need of funds for a building site, it is hoped that an appeal by such eloquent speakers in hearty sympathy with the work of the college will not fail to enlist the interest of a large audience.

No Will by W. J. Demorest.

William Jennings Demorest, the well-known millionaire publisher and temperance advocate, died without leaving a will.

His widow, Ellen L. Demorest, yesterday applied for and was granted letters of administration on the estate, which, she says, comprises real estate worth $1,000,000 and personal property valued at $100,000. Mrs. Demorest was required to give a bond in $200,000.

The children, who will share the estate with the widow, are Vienna D. Gano, wife of James M. Gano; Henry C. Demorest, William C. Demorest, and Evelyn D. Rea, wife of Alexander G. Rea.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

HALL LUXURIES.

Summer is near by—how about the little luxuries that make of the country hall such a cheery rendezvous?

Oak and mahogany settees: picturesque ones without back, very low arms—mere benches; convenient ones with seat receptacles for tennis belongings. Tables, of course, in abundance. A veritable museum of curious and comfortable chairs. Clothespoles—with places provided for dripping umbrellas.

What YOU need is among them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

Try Again.

Perhaps you tried to find for Easter wear a Suit or Overcoat in many a retail store and failed to be pleased. Try us; we will suit you without fail. As largest Wholesale Manufacturers, we can afford to carry larger assortment than regular retail stores.

Covert and Vicuna Overcoats: $12, $15, $18.

Belgian Worsted—French and English Thibet—and Clay Mixture Suits: $15, $18, $20.

All the newest shades of Foreign and Domestic Cheviot Suits: $12, $15.

To make you acquainted with our new store at 194 Broadway—below Fulton Street—we offer as SPECIAL at this store and for this week only

500 ALL-WOOL SUITS AND OVERCOATS AT $7.50,

which we wholesaled at $10 and $12.

Broadway and Chambers Street, and 194 Broadway, Below Fulton Street.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Charles Pinkham, sixty-eight years old, of Salem, Mass., fell on the steps of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue elevated road station last night and fractured his leg. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital.

—Michael Phelan, fifty years old, of 298 Henry Street fell down a flight of steps at his home, while in a fit yesterday, and fractured his skull. He died in a few minutes.

—The New-Haven Line has resumed the night service from New-York, the steamer leaving Peck Slip, Pier 25 East River, daily except Sndays, at 11:30 P. M.

—Henrietta Katz, seventy-one years old, of 71 Mangin Street died suddenly in the hallway of 44 Goerck Street yesterday afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday said that it had been decided to have provisions delivered to Wallabout Market men by river floats instead of railroads. The railroads will build docks in the Wallabout Basin, where they will land goods for the marketmen.

—Lavinia West, a colored servant employed by Alonzo D. Moore, at 200 Decatur Street, blew out the gas in her bedroom on Monday night, and was found unconscious yesterday morning. She was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—Police Superintendent McKelvey yesterday instructed the Brooklyn police to enforce the provisions of the Sanitary Code forbidding the exposure of fish for sale without the permission of the Health Department.

—The annual concert and ball of the Harmony Glee Club was given last evening at Arion Hall, 11 to 27 Wall Street.

Long Island.

—Capt. Smith Oakley of Babylon has been appointed Superintendent of the State's property at Fire Island, in place of James A. Jenkins, brother of ex-Health Officer Jenkins of the Port of New-York. Capt. Oakley took charge of the property on Monday.

—The buildings condemned for the improvement of the Jamaica Town Hall site have been sold at auction. The buildings must be removed within thirty days. The ground they occupy is to be laid out in lawns and flower beds.

—Trustee John D. Hashagen of Flushing has resigned. He is a representative of some of the leading railroads in this State and holds passes over the lines, and he cannot hold his office and use the passes.

—Prof. Charles Jerome Coleman of New-York has been engaged as organist of the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica. Prof. Coleman is director of the Jamaica Choral Union.

—The convention of the Western District Sunday School Association that was to have been held at Amityville yesterday was adjourned for one week.

—A bicycle frightened a horse driven by Michael Schwab of Glen Cove. The animal ran away, throwing the driver out and wrecking the wagon.

Yonkers.

—An entertainment was given last evening in St. John's Parish House, under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary. The programme included recitations, readings, and music by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mr. Wilson, and a banjo club. The officers of the Junior Auxiliary are: President—Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr.; Treasurer—Miss Edith Morgan; Secretary—Miss Dora Underhill.

—At a joint meeting of the Nepera and Algonquin Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men, John J. Sloane, Daniel Devlin, L. C. Neilson, Marshall Berrian, J. S. Clark, and M. Herbert were appointed a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July. They will invite the various organizations throughout the county to co-operate with them.

—A small house, owned by Henry Voigt and occupied by Charles Howard and family, in McLean Avenue, was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. There was an insurance of $600 on the house, but none on the furniture.

—The members of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club and a large number of their friends enjoyed a dance in the clubhouse on Monday evening. The patronesses were Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mrs. Arthur White, and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr.

—Prof. E. Lambert is to deliver a free lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Woman's Institute, when he will tell how a perfect mastery of French conversation may be had.

—George Simmonds, a resident of Yonkers since 1840, died at his home, in Elm Street, on Monday night. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1825.

—There was a pound party given by the King's Daughters of Christ Church last evening at 167 Nepperhan Avenue.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock in Wallace Brothers' boot and shoe store, in North Broadway.

—The Park Hill Country Club and the Pro Tem. Club held dancing parties last evening.

—The Common Council and Board of Trade held regular meetings last night.

Westchester County.

—The new village of East Chester will have its first election for village officers on Friday, when the polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The officers to be elected are a President, two Trustees for a term of two years, one Trustee for a term of one year, a Collector, and a Treasurer.

—The Teachers' Institute for the Third School Commissioner District of Westchester County will be held in the Opera House, Mount Kisco, during the week beginning Monday, April 29. It will be under the direction of Prof. Ralph W. Thomas.

—The annual inspection and muster of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon will take place on Friday evening. It will be conducted by Inspector Gen. F. C. McLewee, assisted by Assistant Inspector Gen. G. J. Greene.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.

SPECIAL.

Chafing Dishes complete, with hot-water pan and lamp on black iron frame, 95c. each; WORTH 2.00.

Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, all Brass, complete with lamp, 99c. each; WORTH 1.75.

Pudding or Vegetable Bakers, embossed and nickel-plated, with removal inside porcelain dish, 98c. each; WORTH 2.25.

Puritan Coffee Makers, full nickel-plated, 3-pint size, with filters, 53c. each; WORTH 1.25.

Tea Kettles, gray enameled steel, first quality, 5-quart size, every one warranted, 69c. each; WORTH 95c.

New Patterns in Table Glassware, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.,

LOWEST PRICES

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Season at Daly's.—When the season at Daly's Theatre closes next Saturday night, 173 performances will have been given since the opening, Nov. 27 last, in 169 of which Miss Rehan has appeared. The longest run was made by "The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed," each of which was presented thirty times. "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" was given 29 times, "The Taming of the Shrew" 23, "Twelfth Night" 22, "Love on Crutches" 14, "Nancy and Company" 13, "Railroad of Love" 12, "The Honeymoon" 8, and "Heart of Ruby" 7. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," now the attraction, will have had eleven performances when the season closes.

—Souvenirs at the Fifth Avenue.—The fiftieth performance of "His Wife's Father" was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Monday night, and as an appropriate souvenir of the occasion William H. Crane presented to those in attendance large silver-plated Easter eggs, intended as jewel boxes. On one side of the egg is a picture in relief of a scene from the play, and inside the cover is a fine portrait of Mr. Crane in the character of the misguided father-in-law. Mr. Crane's season at the Fifth Avenue will continue until warm weather drives playgoers out of town.

—Barnet's Latest Burlesque.—R. A. Barnet was in the city Monday, conferring with Edward E. Rice in regard to his newest burlesque, "Excelsior, Jr.," which Mr. Rice is to produce at Hammerstein's new Olympia Theatre next November. "Excelsior, Jr.," is a travesty on Longfellow's poem and the historical "William Tell" episode. The scene of the first act is laid among the Alps, of the second in a monastery, and of the third in the salon of the Grand Hotel at Chamounix.

—"Captain Paul."—The new naval drama, "Captain Paul," which is to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday, will introduce 200 men on the stage. Robert Hilliard will play the title rôle, and in the company supporting him will be Pauline Willard, Charles Sutton, Hattie Neffler, and Frankie C. Gale. The play is in four acts, and the action covers a period of but seventeen hours.

—Grace Golden's Easter Dinner.—Grace Golden, the comic-opera prima donna, gave an Easter dinner to a number of friends Sunday evening. Among her guests were M. Jakobowski, the composer of "Erminie," and Mme. Jakobowski; Henry Jewett and Mrs. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Gilchrist, Mr. Odell of Newburg, Dr. Rice, William Ebbett, Timothy Golden, and William Golden.

—Gillette's New Comedy.—William Gillette's new play is to be produced for the first time in Philadelphia May 13. The author is so busy filling the treasury of the Standard Theatre by acting in his farce, "Too Much Johnson," that it will probably be some time before he will be able to see his new play on the stage.

—Great Record of "Charley's Aunt."—The eight hundred and fiftieth performance of "Charley's Aunt" in London will be given next Monday night, and the total number of performances, including the provincial and foreign tours, has now reached nearly 7,000.

—Theatre Party at Palmer's.—A theatre party of 100 members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., attended at Palmer's Theatre last night.

Death of Col. J. T. Waterman.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Col. J. T. Waterman, private secretary to ex-Speaker Crisp, died to-day of apoplexy. Col. Waterman was one of the most prominent men in the State. He was for many years editor of The Athens Banner, and more recently of The Hawkinsville Dispatch. He became Mr. Crisp's secretary when Mr. Crisp was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COMING EVENTS.

—Inspection of First Naval Battalion and presentation of prizes by Mayor Strong, on board United States steamer New-Hampshire, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Waverley Dramatic Circle entertainment and reception, Central Opera House to-night.

—Board of Education stated meeting, Grand and Elm Streets, to-day, 4 P. M.

People Will Buy Carpets

if the prices are tempting, as you will see by visiting the new stores of

COWPERTHWAIT, 104 West 14th St.

Wednesday
April 17 1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. GRANT'S PLAN PLEASES

Democrats of Good Standing Think Tammany Can Be Redeemed.

FIVE SUGGESTED LEADERS APPROVE

Messrs. Babcock, Bowers, and Belmont Not Prepared to Talk—Views of Others as to Reorganization.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant's plan to have the affairs of Tammany Hall administered by a committee of 50 or 100 representative citizens not hitherto closely identified with local politics was widely discussed yesterday by men inside and outside the Tammany Hall organization.

So far as was learned by inquiry among Democratic business and professional men, the plan of Mr. Grant seems to meet with general favor.

The men suggested by Mr. Grant as representative of the class required for the proposed committee of 50 or 100 were, many of them, not ready to talk for publication. Among those withholding their views were Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Bowers, and August Belmont.

The opinions of E. Ellery Anderson, John Bigelow, Frederic P. Olcott, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, and John D. Crimmins were obtained by reporters for The New-York Times.

They view Mr. Grant's suggestion in a favorable light, and do not regard it as difficult to carry into effect.

When John Bigelow was asked to express his opinion he considered the matter for a few moments, smiled, and then said good-naturedly:

"I shall always try to do my duty as a citizen, whether inside or outside of Tammany. I have no idea, beyond that which I have seen in the newspapers, of what ex-Mayor Grant means. As far as I can see, the whole thing is too much in the air to talk about it. You had better see ex-Mayor Grant. He can talk about what he means and thinks better than I can.

"As John Van Buren once said to me: 'John, don't you ever'—but never mind about that; I shall act upon his advice; will not anticipate anything, but will always be ready to do my duty when the time comes."

E. Ellery Anderson said: "I am in favor of any suggestion by which what are called the better classes of the Democratic Party can be brought into close touch with the great masses of the people in the party. The great City of New-York can be better administered by the Democrats if the masses and the so-called better classes of the party were in close touch.

"Personally, I have been engaged in active politics for twenty-five years, and I have reached the period when I feel inclined to leave to younger and more active men the work of directing the party.

"I do not feel inclined to take any more active part in politics.

"The difficulty in regard to the plan proposed by ex-Mayor Grant is that while 50 or 100 business or professional men might be gotten together, they still might not possess the requisite sagacity, tact, and judgment. There would then be the same old difficulty over again.

"The plan, however, is as feasible now as it has been in the past. I do not regard the government of Tammany Hall as having been a record so full of rottenness and corruption as has been sometimes represented in newspapers. Tammany Hall has done some good things, and also some bad things, and I suppose it may in the future do some bad as well as good things."

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, said: "I think the plan suggested by ex-Mayor Grant is a good one, provided there can be gotten together 50 or 100 men of the class he has in mind who would be willing to devote time to Tammany Hall and politics.

"The ordinary business or professional man has plenty of work to occupy the most of his time, and he has a plenty of ways of using his leisure to his profit and instruction and amusement, without giving up his leisure time to politics.

"Still, I have no doubt there are business and professional men who, if the work referred to by Mr. Grant is not too arduous, would be willing to devote a certain part of their time to it.

"There comes a time to all political organizations when it is essential for them to ally with themselves in an active manner men of high character and reputation in the community, not hitherto closely identified with politics. These kinds of citizens are needed to step in and take hold of things.

"I have no doubt men can be found who, for instance, will meet once a month to consider local Democratic politics, particularly if something like a dinner is a characteristic of these occasions. The business and professional men could meet the political leaders of Tammany Hall at these monthly dinners, and the situation could be discussed. No harm could come from such an arrangement, and much practical good might result.

"It would not be necessary to have the business and professional men possess a potent voice in the administration of Tammany Hall, except to the extent of advice and consultation.

"At the dinners in question the politicians would have the advantage of being removed, for the time being, from their personal adherents. A working politician finds it difficult to get at the true condition of public opinion, for the reason that his followers are not likely to tell him anything but what they consider favorable, nor do they want to hear anything from him that is not favorable to them. The politicians would thus be in the way of learning the true situation much better by occasional conferences with men out of the ranks of their followers. It is equally difficult to get good results in the largely attended meetings of Tammany Hall, because there is not time for a full discussion, and it is practically impossible to get at these meetings the views of the representative minds of the party."

Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax said: "I know nothing about the matter, as I have had no opportunity to read the papers to-day. Whatever my duty as a Democrat may be, I am willing to do it. I see no reason why Tammany should not reach the high estate in the opinion of the Democratic Party that it formerly occupied, whatever the opinion of it now is.

"Whatever such representative and prominent Democrats as John Bigelow and Mr. Crimmins say about the matter I am only too willing to indorse, and say 'me too.' I am willing to do anything that seems necessary when the time for action arrives."

John D. Crimmins said: "I have never been a member of Tammany Hall, although I was never opposed to it until it ceased to represent the Democratic Party, and represented simply a faction.

"There was a time when Tammany included among its members the foremost Democrats in this city, and they were proud of their political affiliation. There is no reason why Tammany should not again occupy the high political plane that it then stood upon. I have been opposed to Tammany for years—ever since John Kelly tried to make use of it for his personal ambition.

"I was one of the first who, with Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt, and others, formed the County Democracy in opposition to Tammany.

"I staid with the County Democracy as long as it represented the Democratic Party and entertained and acted upon Democratic principles; when it ceased to do so I withdrew from it.

"There should be no faction in this city to represent the party. Tammany is probably the greatest organization if its kind in this country, and could be readily and easily made to represent the ideas of the best men in it, all of whom are Democrats.

"I would be willing to be one among others who might be found to try to rehabilitate Tammany with true Democratic doctrine and do away with the evils in its present composition, to which so many right-thinking Democrats object.

"Tammany's record, prior to the time that it fell into evil hands with cold, selfish, and undemocratic leaders, was one of which any man might be proud. With its present organization and a proper infusion of true Democratic blood it can be built up again to do mighty work. All that it requires is that men in whom the Democratic voters have confidence be placed in control of it, and allowed to formulate its plans for the good of the city, and it will at once regain its old prestige and power. It needs only to restore confidence in the minds of the public, and that, I believe, can be done by having confidence-inspiring men at the head of it.

"If I were asked to join in bringing such a condition of affairs about, I know of no reason why I should object to share in doing it. The present leaders have lost the confidence of the people, however good their intentions may be, and it appears as though they will have to be replaced by others who will obtain that which they lack.

"The class of men that Mayor Grant was kind enough to place my name among could surely carry out the ideas that he expresses. Tammany would then once more truly represent the Democratic Party and be as powerful for good in the future as it ever has been in the past."

WORKING HARD AND QUIETLY.

Tammany Awaiting Reapportionment—Grant Has Pleased Croker's Friends.

The plan in Tammany seems to be to do voting publicly until the reapportionment of the City Assembly District shall have been made in June, under the new Constitution, and then to call the Executive Committee or Committee of Sixty together and authorize the appointment of a Reorganization Committee of 50 or 100, under the suggestion made by ex-Mayor Grant.

In so far as it is possible, the plan is to have the men of the type suggested by the ex-Mayor in his interview. This committee will act in an advisory capacity, the scheme being to make it plain to the public that representative Democrats have been invited into the counsels of Tammany.

What part the ex-Mayor will personally take in this reorganization idea is not known. It is known that about June 1 he will start on a long trip through the Northwest, which will probably last at least a month.

The leading Tammany men have been for the last few weeks holding conferences with several prominent Democrats outside of the organization, with a view to interesting them in the reconstruction of Tammany on a broader and better plan. It is claimed with much persistency that these conferences have resulted in securing the assistance of several of these gentlemen in the project. It may take many weeks to show just how far this sort of missionary work has gone, but it is certain that a vast amount of the work of reconstruction has already been done, without noise or publicity. Ex-Mayor Grant's interview gave the first indication of what is really going on. That the Fourteenth Street Tiger sleeps very little was never so apparent as now.

The work of reconstruction will not be accomplished without hard work. Several Assembly district leaders are slated to be reduced to the ranks, and that is always a difficult undertaking. Factional interests within the organization are already at work to protect this man or that man in his place of prominence in the Executive Committee.

It is admitted that the work of "broadening out" a close corporation like Tammany is not easy.

In the first place, pending the real work of reconstruction an effort will be made to get several prominent Democrats to join the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, perhaps as a preliminary to placing them on the Advisory Committee on reorganization. It may be that the names of Frederic P. Olcott, E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, and ex-Judge Charles H. Truax will be proposed for membership at the May meeting of the society. Ex-Mayor Grant and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles are the men who have been doing the most of the missionary work among outside Democrats. It is said that they are urging good Democrats to join, on the plea that Tammany can easily be made a representative Democratic body, that will be influential not only in city and State, but in national politics, if they will give it their support.

It is noteworthy that all the friends of Richard Croker give ex-Mayor Grant's suggestions their unqualified approval. Lawrence Delmour, who is as close to Mr. Croker as any other man, said yesterday: "Ex-Mayor Grant's interview tells exactly what ought to be done, and, in my opinion, it will be done. I do not think that any definite action will be taken until the reapportionment."

Ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan said: "I am very glad that the ex-Mayor made that statement. I regard it as a very wise one. Let us throw the doors of Tammany wide open and welcome all Democrats."

Chief Judge Ehrlich of the City Court said: "Ex-Mayor Grant's suggestions are excellent."

And so it went.

Acting Grand Sachem Feitner, Treasurer Peter F. Meyer, and Secretary John B. McGoldrick of the Tammany Society, made the official count yesterday afternoon of the votes cast at the election of the Tammany Society at Tammany Hall. This was done under the rules of the society.

Next to the Grant statement, the thing that attracted the most attention among Tammany men yesterday was the news that Richard Croker's horse won a race in England. Among the friends of the ex-leader this was profoundly looked upon as a good omen.

Ontario Legislature Prorogued.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 16.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. The Lieutenant Governor, in his closing address, referred to the Electric Railway act, and said it would no doubt greatly encourage the construction of a system of light railways and thus furnish cheap transportation for the growing demand of the agriculture and internal commerce of the country.

Railroad Thieves Arrested.

WHEELING, West Va., April 16.—Frank Gump, William Lawrence, and John Yost, three members of a gang which has been robbing Baltimore and Ohio cars between Wheeling and Grafton for months past, were captured to-day near Littleton. The railroad company has lost over $20,000 worth of goods by the thieves' operations. Gump, the leader, has served two terms in the penitentiary.

MR. FITCH WAS CORRECT

Aldermen Approve the Controller's Statement as to Bonds.

CONSOLIDATION ACT COPIES SCARCE

Indignant Members Talk of Mandamus to Get Some—Franchise Asked for a Cable Road Extension.

The message that Mayor Strong sent to the Board of Aldermen two weeks ago in reference to the financial condition of the city, and that was subsequently answered by Controller Fitch in a way the Mayor declared to be entirely satisfactory to him, was made the subject of a report yesterday by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which the message was referred.

This report fully accorded with the views taken by Controller Fitch in reference to the matter, and was signed by Chairman Olcott and Aldermen Windolph and Marshall, (Republican,) and Muh and Goodwin, (Tammany.) Alderman Oakley of the Tenth Assembly District asked that the reading of the report be laid over for one week, but Chairman Olcott insisted that it be read, and his view of the matter was taken. The report follows:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, by his message of April 2, 1895, informing the Board of Aldermen that the Controller had reported to him in writing that there were authorized but unissued on Dec. 31, 1894, bonds of the city amounting to $7,020,618.88, and that there was future liability on the part of the city for public works and improvements, to be paid for out of the proceeds of stocks and bonds of the city, amounting to $19,879,660.68, upon which reports the Mayor in his message made report to this board; and

Whereas, The Controller, by a statement submitted to the Finance Committee of this board, has shown that said authorized but unissued bonds amounting to $7,020,618.88 could not have been legally or properly issued until the works for which the same were authorized, and which are under way, are completed, and that the said bonds are included in the sum of $19,879,660.68 for which the city may ultimately become liable, and that the city will not be liable, or called upon for payment, of all of said sum of $19,879,660.68 for many years to come, and that the annual income of the Sinking Fund of the city is pledged for the payment of these bonds; and

Whereas, The said statement of the Controller, herewith filed, and his letters of Jan. 25, 1895, and March 14, 1895, to the Mayor, which are quoted in full in the said message of the Mayor to this board, exhibit clearly the position of the city with regard to the funded indebtedness already authorized but not yet incurred;

Resolved, That said statement and said letters of the Controller satisfactorily exhibit the facts with regard to such funded indebtedness already authorized but not yet incurred.

Resolved, That this board does not favor the issuing of any city bonds for public works in advance of the time when the proceeds of the bonds are required for the payment of the work.

Resolved, That contingent future liability for work not yet commenced or property not yet purchased, and which is secured to be paid when due by the Sinking Fund, cannot be considered part of the actual debt of the city.

Resolved, That nothing in said message of the Mayor or in said letters and statements of the Controller, herewith filed, reflects in any degree on the financial credit of the City of New-York, or ought in any way to interfere with the sale of city bonds at the present premium and rate of interest.

Resolved, That this board believes that the city's financial interests will be conserved by the provision of the new Constitution of the State of New-York which causes to be submitted to the Mayor for his approval proposed laws relating to the City of New-York; which provision tends toward the realization of home rule for cities, and will limit the number of mandatory laws which have heretofore, as referred to in said Mayor's message, largely dominated in the making up of the budget of expenditures of this city for years past.

There was no discussion on the report, and, on motion, further consideration was laid over until next week. Controller Fitch was satisfied with the report. He had spent much time in preparing a detailed statement, which he proposed to make to the board if a report reflecting on his department was offered, but as the Finance Committee sustained his view of the case, he determined to press the matter no further now.

The members of the Board of Aldermen would like each to own a copy of the Consolidation act. The Law Committee was instructed at last week's meeting to request Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield to furnish to each Alderman a revised copy of the act. Mr. Brookfield was willing to furnish six copies. The Law Committee made its report to the board yesterday to this effect. Alderman Oakley (Tammany) said it was evident that Commissioner Brookfield was willing to furnish the books, but had no appropriation with which to do it.

"He can find the money if he wants to," said Alderman Noonan, (Tammany.) "When these reformers want to do anything themselves they don't have any trouble finding the money. The members need copies of the Consolidation act in order to inform themselves of their duties and powers. We have a right to demand them."

"Before I became a member of this board," said Alderman Goodman, (Rep.,) "I was told that an Alderman was next in importance to a notary public, but I never realized that fact until now."

"We seem to be nothing but a lot of messenger boys," said Alderman Marshal, (Rep.)

Mr. Goodman suggested a mandamus proceeding to compel the Commissioner to furnish the books. President Jeroloman said that a mandamus could not be obtained, if the Commissioner said that he did not have the necessary funds.

The President remarked that perhaps Commissioner Brookfield thought that giving the Consolidation act to each of the Aldermen would be like giving the Bible to certain people—that they would be no wiser after they read it than before they had done so. The matter finally was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Committee on Salaries and Office reported adversely on the proposition to appoint Dr. H. A. Hackerling physician at the County Jail. Dr. Hackerling was Sheriff Tamsen's candidate. The committee reported that in its judgment the board should exercise the prerogative of selecting this officer independently of outside advice. President Jeroloman had proposed the appointment of Dr. Hackerling for Sheriff Tamsen.

The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company sent an application asking permission to establish a new cable line from Central Park to the City Hall. It is proposed to form a continuous route by connecting several of its present lines by means of an extension in University Place and Wooster Street, running from Clinton Place to Fourth Street, and west to South Fifth Avenue. The route, as completed, would run by way of Seventh Avenue, Broadway, University Place, West Fourth Street, South Fifth Avenue, West Broadway, and Barclay Street. It is also proposed to continue the road to Cortlandt Street Ferry. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads, which will give a hearing on the matter at 2 P. M. Friday.

Alderman Clancy moved that a special committee be appointed by the President to wait on the Mayor to protest against the seizure of trucks by the Street Cleaning Department, and to urge him to approve the Sullivan bill, giving to the Mayor and Aldermen power to grant permits to truck-owners to leave their trucks in the streets. The motion was adopted, and the President will appoint the committee later.

CONVENTION OF GRADUATE CLUBS

The Migration of Students from One College to Another Discussed — Delegates from Many Universities.

Representatives of the graduate clubs of the leading American universities met in convention yesterday at the Buckingham Hotel.

This is the first effort by an organization to systematize post-graduate work in colleges and universities in this country. At present a man's post-graduate work in one college may not be recognized in another institution, and, if he goes from one college to another, the time he has spent in the first institution may not be recognized in the second.

A handbook, giving a comparative list of courses in the leading colleges of the United States, with histories of members of the Faculty, was published last year.

It will be the object of this organization to so shape the courses that a man may take courses of two, three, or four years at different universities, going from one to the other, without losing rank, thereby getting the benefit of instruction from many different professors.

The morning session yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the handbook to be issued this year, and perfecting the organization. Henry A. Cushing of Columbia College was made President, and Melville P. Porter of Michigan University Secretary. G. Babbitt of Harvard was elected editor in chief of the handbook. The delegates present at the meeting and their respective institutions were as follows:

Miss Annan and Miss Underwood, Barnard College; Miss Hardcastle and Miss Emery, Bryn Mawr; J. J. Dealy, Brown University; G. Babbitt and C. A. Duniway, Harvard; G. E. Vincent and C. H. Gordon, Chicago University; H. G. Webster, Clark University; Messrs. Cushing, Crowell, Luqueer, and Loeb, Columbia; J. S. Stratton, Johns Hopkins University; M. P. Porter, Michigan University; J. H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania; C. Magie, Princeton; Miss Coes and Miss Kingsbury, Radcliffe; W. C. Branhan, Vanderbilt University; H. Jacobs, Western Reserve College; A. L. Wheeler and Charles Day, Yale. The universities of California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Leland Stanford Junior, were not represented in the organization.

At the afternoon session the question of migration between universities was discussed by Prof. Wheeler of Cornell. Prof. Lamberton of the University of Pennsylvania gave a talk on "Requirements for the Ph. D." He held that the requirements should be much more stringent than at present, and that the degree should be given only to those who have engaged in original investigation and written a thesis.

While in the city the delegates are the guests of the Graduate Club of Columbia College. They were entertained last evening at the Arena.

WELLS COLLEGE ALUMNAE MEETING

Officers Elected and Addresses Made to Sixty-two Graduates.

The Eastern Association of the Wells College Alumnae Association held its twelfth annual meeting and banquet at Sherry's yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles H. Russell, the President, presided, and President Waters of Wells College was the guest of honor. There were sixty-two of the young women graduates present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Charles Russell; First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents—Mrs. Charles Hughes, Mrs. C. S. Weston, and Miss M. Wright; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Mrs. S. A. Swenson; Secretary—Mrs. Van Etten; Treasurer—Miss Helena Zachos.

Mrs. Russell made an address of welcome and spoke of the great influence on the affairs of the world exerted by the ideally educated woman.

Mrs. Swenson read a paper written by Miss Janet Loomis on education, which compared the advantages of Wells with those of other colleges, to the great credit of the former.

President Waters spoke on the present condition of Wells College, and told what the needs of the institution are. He said the preparatory department of the college had been abandoned, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts is now conferred.

The young women continued exchanging personal experiences for some time after the dinner was over.

BROOKLYN MEDICAL STUDENT RELEASED

Lack of Evidence in the Case Against Erich Angerman.

Erich Angerman, the medical student who was arrested in Brooklyn for practicing without a license, was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Police Court, for lack of evidence.

In dismissing the case Justice Watson scored District Attorney Ridgway for having neglected to send a representative with proof of Angerman's guilt to prosecute him. Justice Watson said it was altogether too important a case to leave for policemen to look after.

Angerman lives at 168 Melrose Street, and is employed by Dr. Charles Fuchs. He prescribed ergot and syrup for Mrs. Margaret Stahlmann of 1,055 Flushing Avenue on April 1. Mrs. Stahlmann, who was seventy-three years old and suffering with dropsy, died shortly after taking a dose of the medicine.

Investigating a Trolley Car Death.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation into the causes of the death of Mrs. Mary A. Medinger, who was killed recently by a Court Street trolley car in front of St. Paul's Catholic Church.

President Daniel F. Lewis and Secretary W. H. Bogardus of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company were the first witnesses examined, and they were followed by Dwight Kingsbury, the motorman of the car which ran over Mrs. Medinger; J. C. Cameron, the Superintendent of the railroad company; Johanna Prendergast, A. J. Devine, John Sheehan, George E. White, Robert H. Newcomb, and F. K. Stewart. Other witnesses will be examined to-day.

Assistant District Attorney Clark is conducting the case.

Canal Street Bank Dividend.

Antonio Rasines, receiver for the Canal Street Bank, obtained an order from Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court yesterday authorizing him to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. to the depositors of the bank out of a fund of $20,000 which he has on hand. This is the fourth dividend which the receiver has paid since Nov. 2, 1893.

To Contest the Hamilton Suit.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Edwin R. Vollmer guardian ad litem for Marie Vanden Hennel Hamilton, an heir of the late Robert Ray Hamilton, to defend a partition suit instituted by Beatrice Ray Hamilton.

WHERE ARE PAPER CARTS

Residents of West Side Fire District Have Not Seen Them.

"CROOKED" RUBBISH NOT COLLECTED

Walton & De Marco Blame Col. Waring's Men for Failure to Collect Refuse in Which Fire May Start.

"Are they coming?" asked the janitress of a first-class apartment house on the west side yesterday afternoon.

"They" meant the carts of F. T. Walton & C. De Marco, who are supposed to remove from houses the refuse which the cart drivers of the Street-Cleaning Department have for some weeks been prohibited from taking. Such refuse, or "crooked stuff," as Col. Waring's subordinates term the products of housecleaning outside of ashes and garbage, generally consists of paper, straw, broken bottles, old iron, broken crockery, old mattresses, scraps of furniture, and tins.

The question of the janitress was an admission that the carts of Walton & De Marco have not invaded the upper part of the fire-visited district north of Fifty-ninth Street and south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and at the same time an indication that a promise had been made that rubbish rejected by the official scavengers would be removed by some one.

Inquiry in the district which has suffered most from fires recently—from Ninetieth to One Hundred and Tenth Street—ascertained that Walton & De Marco's carts had not yet materialized there. It also established that there were no accumulations in the cellars or basements of first-class apartment houses of paper or other inflammable materials to which the demoralized police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct ascribed the fires. Besides, it came out that the necessity of the situation had solved a problem of importance—namely, the disposition of inflammable house refuse. In every house visited the information was given that where a private cartman was not employed to take away the refuse refused by Col. Waring's men, recourse had been had to cremation with entirely satisfactory results.

"It's no use wasting your time running around to every house," said one janitor. "Wherever there is a furnace—and I do not know of any first-class flat house without one in it—you will find that all that the street-cleaning men won't take is burned. Haven't seen one of those paper carts yet. Heard of them, though, but now we don't need them, except, perhaps, for old iron or tins or broken glass or crockery, and that we can get rid of one way or another. Speaking of houses without furnaces, I do remember, come to think, that the janitress of a flat house near here made a street bonfire of her paper."

Ignorance of the existence of Walton & De Marco's carts was not confined to janitors, house owners, and tenants. A badged street sweeper at work in West One Hundred and Second Street remarked:

"Walton's carts? What are they? Never saw them. Heard carts were coming around for paper and so on, but they haven't been yet."

One of the section foremen in the district which is known as No. 7, and extends from Fifty-eighth Street to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, said:

"Paper carts? What do they look like? I can't tell you. I never saw one. I know about the rule for our men to take nothing but ashes and refuse, and to leave 'crooked stuff.' I don't believe that there are any accumulations of paper anywhere in the district. I know there are none in my section; at least, I have never had a complaint of such, or been spoken to about it. I did hear that some carts were coming around for what we don't take away, but none has been my way.

"I fancy there is some mistake. These paper-cart men won't go into houses for the stuff. It must be put on the sidewalks. Perhaps there is a misunderstanding about the matter. Anyway, I know that as a rule all the rejected refuse is now burned where there are conveniences for doing it, so that there don't appear to be any necessity for paper carts here, while down town there are tons on tons of 'crooked stuff.' Besides, a great many first-class houses this way have their private cartmen."

"All poppycock—that's the official verdict of the Street-Cleaning Department," said Col. Waring, when asked about the police story of accumulations of paper and their responsibility for fires on the west side. "No accumulations elsewhere, eh? And if so, where are the fires? Besides, as I understand it, householders are burning the refuse we don't take.

"Better see Walton or his partner, De Marco, or Walton's son. You see, we have nothing to do with the paper and so on. Walton's carts are sent to our district Superintendent and he details them. The Superintendent of District 7 is Oscar A. F. Saabye, and he has seven section foremen under him."

Mr. De Marco spoke for Mr. Walton, who is ailing at the Windsor Hotel. He said that they had eighty-six paper carts and six more will be added to-day. Eighteen have been used in District 7, but on the application of District Superintendent Saabye, the number to-day will be twenty-four, the extra carts going to begin work at Seventy-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"We take away," he added, "all but ashes and garbage, but do not enter houses. The stuff must be put on the sidewalks, and this is perhaps the source of a mistake which has led to grumbling. Just now what we collect goes to the dumps. It will be cremated as soon as our plant at Third Street and the East River is ready."

Blame for any failure to take away prohibited refuse was laid by Mr. De Marco on the subordinates of Col. Waring for not properly directing the paper-cart drivers.

Safe Burglars Foiled.

ALBANY, April 16.—Three burglars attempted to blow open the safe vault in the bank at Middleburg, Schoharie County, early this morning. Four explosions were heard by a woman named Carpenter, who lived next door. One of the burglars watching outside prevented her at first from giving the alarm, but she finally succeeded in doing so. The men ran and boarded a hand car. They were pursued by a party on an engine as far as the Central Bridge. They then abandoned the car, and it is thought went toward Mechanicville on a freight train. When discovered they had all but succeeded in reaching the inner vault of the safe, which contained $10,000 in cash.

Engineer and Fireman Robbed.

CHICAGO, April 16.—While a Chicago and Eastern Illinois switch engine was standing on a side track near Thirty-fifth Street early this morning, two footpads climbed into the cab and, presenting revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman, forced them to give up their silver watches and a small sum of money. As the robbers were departing, Engineer Bigelow shouted for the police, when one of the robbers turned and fired at him, the bullet inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. No arrests have been made.

STATE MONEY USED IN POLITICS

Clerk Hulme of the New-Jersey Treasurer's Office Says He Spent Interest on State Deposits That Way.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The statement that interest money paid by banks on deposits of State funds has been used in politics was made at to-day's session of the Senate committee's investigation.

Joseph Hulme, Chief Clerk in the office of the State Treasurer since 1885, testified that he used his influence to get State deposits for banks in Burlington County. He denied that he put the interest money into his own pockets, but said that he had used it for political purposes. He had an understanding with the banks in question that the money was for himself, to use politically or in any way he saw fit.

He had been "hounded," he said, by a certain set of politicians, and he used the money to "get even" with them.

The witness said that no State Treasurer ever knew of these transactions, or benefited by them. He did not know any reason why he should not accept this money. He was reminded by Chairman Voorhees that the money belonged to the State, because it was interest earned by the State's money.

"I did not look at it in that way," said the witness.

Hulme said he dispensed the interest money, which amounted to between $2,000 and $3,000 a year. Among the banks he had these dealings with were the Union National of Mount Holly, the Mount Holly National, the Farmers' National of Mount Holly, and the Moorestown Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The witness said the money was not used in factional fights, but in general elections. Samuel Tomlinson, cashier of the Union National Bank, testified that he paid Hulme this interest money every three or four months. Hulme told him that he was using the money for political purposes.

Benjamin F. Lee, cashier of the Mount Holly National Bank, testified that his bank began paying Hulme in 1890. He received about 2 per cent. on a balance ranging from $18,000 to $22,000 per year. Hulme got this money for compensation for his influence in securing deposits for the bank.

Counselor Corbin showed that under the law the State Treasurer was obliged to get the best rate of interest possible on surplus money. Col. John G. Taffey, who was State Treasurer from 1885 to 1891; ex-State Treasurer Gray, and State Treasurer Swain testified that they never received interest on deposits. They also said that they never knew of any one else having done so.

John Davis, cashier of the Farmers' Bank; William W. Stokes, Treasurer of the Deposit Company, and Henry Hisdon, a Director in the Farmers', testified that they had supposed the money paid to Hulme went into the State Treasury.

Hulme was put on the stand again, and swore that he did not keep account of the money paid him at the banks. Somethimes he did not even count it. His idea was that he got about $10,000 altogether, and he spent it all in politics in Burlington County.

At the morning session Otto H. Heinz, the Newark printer, testified that the $2,095 which ex-Assemblyman Frank M. McDermitt got from him out of his (Heinz's) State check for $2,750 was for lobbying the bill through under which the money was paid for printing.

THE TRANSFER OF WASHINGTON ARCH

Interesting Ceremony Arranged for Next Saturday by the Committee.

The programme for the ceremony attending the transfer of Washington Arch to the city next Saturday has about been completed. The proceedings will begin at 3:45 P. M. with an invocation by Bishop Potter, after which an oration will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter. Following this a brief address will be made by Henry G. Marquand, Chairman of the Washington Arch Committee, and on the committee's behalf the key of the structure will be delivered by William R. Stewart to Mayor Strong, who is also a member of the committee. The Mayor will then deliver the key to David H. King, Jr., President of the Commissioners of Public Parks, who will thus become responsible for the safe keeping of the arch. Gov. Morton and staff and many other distinguished persons are expected to be present.

Stanford White, the architect of the arch, at Mr. Stewart's suggestion, has designed two quarter circle grand stands, which the committee desires the city authorities to erect in Washing Square under its supervision. They will conform generally to the curb line of the plaza in front of the arch. On one of these stands the dedication ceremonies will take place, and between them and under the span of the arch the regiments of the First and Second Brigades will march past Gov. Morton and the city authorities.

If the programme is followed, the march past should begin at 4:30 P. M. The troops will occupy about an hour in passing. The Committee of Arrangements has limited the marching column to military and naval organizations.

A force of workmen is now engaged in cleaning the arch from top to bottom.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

AGGRESSIVE WORK IS NEEDED—The President urges an immediate attack on the free silver heresy.
PEACE SIGNED IN JAPAN—Corea to be independent and all the conquests to be retained.
FLOODS IN NEW-ENGLAND—The Merrimac and other rivers threatening great damage.
SILVER SHEEN IS DULL—The free coinage craze not making any progress East.
TO INCREASE TRADE SOUTH—Gen. Avery tells of his mission in South America.
AN INQUIRY ABOUT BEEF—The Government looks into the cause of the advance in price.
LONDON EASTER WEATHER—Good Friday observance much altered from the penitential.
DECIDEDLY BAD POLITICS—Probable effect of the Illinois snap convention.
THE STATE PAYS THE BILLS—New-York legislators still enjoy free transportation.
CRIMINALS BREAK JAIL—Bold strike for liberty by train robber Perry.
A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION—The discovery made by a New-York physician in Berlin.
MAPLE SUGAR INTERESTS—The purely American product of a few States.
HOME WOMAN'S SPHERE—Strong plea for American homes before a Senate committtee.
A MODEL COTTAGE FOR $550—Showing that it is easy for the poor to have their own homes.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The War Against Insects, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of Potatoes, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Fourth-class postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: J. C. McVay, Lakewood; J. B. Campbell, Suffern.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S ANSWER

Plymouth Church Pastor in Defense of Congregationalism.

TALKS OF DR. HEADLEY'S CHARGES

Figures of Congregational Growth—Liberal Tendencies, He Says, Characterize the Church of Christ.

Considerable interest was manifested in Congregational circles yesterday concerning the published reports of the reception into the Baptist Church in this city of the Rev. Dr. I. H. B. Headley, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Elmwood, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Headley, having renounced Congregationalism for the Baptist faith, would not have aroused much excitement among the Congregationalists of the city, so say prominent members of that denomination, had he not taken the opportunity of likening the Congregational Church to a house with crumbling walls, a sinking ship, a church where the Bible is cast away, and had he not said that so careless has the Congregational Church become "that it is willing to take in any one that comes along—Quaker, Unitarian, or any one."

These criticisms of the Congregational Church naturally created a great deal of comment.

With a view to ascertaining the numerical strength and financial standing of the Congregational Church in the United States, as well as an opinion of the strictures made by Dr. Headley, a reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday afternoon upon the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, at his home, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Dr. Abbott very cheerfully produced the Congregational Year Book for 1894, "for," said he, "I cannot go behind those figures. We will take the ten years from 1883 to 1893 and see how the Congregational Church has fared during that period.

"From the statistics attainable it is found that from 1883 to 1893 the total number of churches grew from 3,08[illegible] in 1883 to 3,902 in 1893. So, also, in the same period, the total number of ministers in regular service grew from 2,659 to 3,359, and the membership in those ten years increased from 396,209 to 561,631.

"The benevolent contributions seem to have been less in 1893 than they were in 1883. In 1883 the figures were $2,638,619, and in 1893, $2,402,679. But we find that the home expenditures—that is to say, the money expended by the Church in its own work—increased from $3,943,227 in 1883 to $7,005,338 in 1893. So you see the amount expended by the Church in its own home work was nearly doubled in the decade.

"There was a net gain last year of 98 churches, and a net gain in membership of 18,906. There was a decrease during the year 1894 of benevolent contributions amounting to $249,213. This, I think, was directly attributable to the wave of financial depression that swept over the entire country. During the same year there was a decrease in home expenditure of $140,754 less than the year preceding. I think this was also due to the hard times. Voluntary contributions were lessened and in many instances pew rents had to be lowered and other sources of church revenue curtailed.

"I should judge from the report in The New-York Times this morning of Dr. Headley's utterances before the Baptist ministers' conference, on Monday, that he is dissatisfied with the liberal tendencies which are showing themselves in all denominations, but perhaps more prominently in the Congregational and Episcopalian denominations.

"There is no question of the existence of these tendencies in the Congregational Churches. They are less provincially Puritan in their theology, more catholic, and more, as it seems to me, in accordance with both the spirit of early puritanism and the spirit of the New Testament.

"The New Testament certainly does not ask whether a man is a Quaker or a Unitarian before admitting him to the Church. In the Apostolic Church the only condition of admission was faith in Jesus Christ and baptism, or, in other words, loyalty to Christ as a personal leader and master, and public acknowledgment of that loyalty. The nearer the modern Church can come to this standard, the nearer it comes to the spirit of the Apostolic Church of Christ Himself.

"There is no question that there is very much more of this spirit in the Congregational Churches, and I think, also, in the churches of other denominations than there was twenty-five years ago, and I should think that any man who disapproves of this tendency, who thinks that something more than faith in Christ and public confession of Him ought to be required as a condition of admission to His Church, and who is unwilling to extend Christian fellowship to the Quaker and the Unitarian—that is, to John G. Whittier and Henry W. Longfellow—would find himself somewhat out of harmony with modern Congregationalism; but whether he will find himself any more in harmony with the spirit, or at least the tendencies, of the modern Baptist Church I am very uncertain."

The Buffalo Illustrated Express.

The Buffalo Express, which has for a long time printed in its Sunday issues as artistic and attractive illustrations as have appeared in any American newspaper, excels all its own former efforts in the paper issued on Easter Sunday morning.

It is the sixth annual industrial number of the paper, and its most striking illustration is a bird's-eye view of a large portion of the city of Buffalo which fills four pages. There is also an elaborate panoramic view of the city's water front. Another eight-page portion of the paper gives admirable pictures from photographs of recent architectural additions to the city, showing the great improvements that have been made within a few years in churches, clubhouses, business and manufacturing buildings, and the elegant homes of prosperous citizens.

The bird's-eye view spoken of is claimed by The Express to be the largest picture of the kind ever published anywhere. The whole is admirably printed, and, with the accompanying letter press, makes the paper especially

A WHALE COMING TO TOWN

That Is, if Skipper O'Brien Isn't Telling Fish Stories.

TOWING DOWN THE SOUND TAIL FIRST

The Carcass Sighted from the Tug Taurus off Chatham, Mass. —May Be Put on Exhibition.

If those people who are curious about whales will visit the Erie Basin to-day they will have an opportunity of seeing a real whale.

The big fish is now en route to this city from Vineyard Haven, and is expected to reach the basin during the forenoon. He is being towed here tail foremost, but he does not mind that as he is dead. The carcass is said to measure 65 feet in length, and the crew of the tug Taurus wondered how all that flesh could not keep in a little life.

This derelict prince of whales was sighted off Chatham, Mass., on Monday afternoon by the crew of the Taurus. Capt. O'Brien, who commands the vessel, steered close to the leviathan, and when he saw how very large it was he decided to take it in tow. A boat was lowered, and with much difficulty a line was made fast around the flukes. The Captain first thought of returning to Boston with his prize, but as that involved an outside passage, and as the whale might have broken adrift in a seaway, he decided to put into Vineyard Haven.

The Taurus and her strange tow arrived there yesterday afternoon. Capt. O'Brien went ashore and called up his Boston agent by telephone and reported his find. The Boston people referred him to F. B. Dalzell, who represents the company in this city.

Capt. O'Brien explained that the tug was burdened with two barges as well as with a whale, and pointed out the difficulty of towing all three. Mr. Dalzell directed that one of the barges be left at Vineyard Haven and the whale and the other barge he brought to this port. And so in the tandem order they came to town.

Mr. Dalzell, when asked what disposition would be made of the whale, said that the carcass would be moored in Erie Basin until he decided what would be done with it. As it is of the finback variety, a species which does not produce much oil, he contemplates the disposal of the carcass for exhibition purposes. Old whalers say that a finback of the size described should be worth about $3,000 in whalebone and oil. He thinks that it will be worth considerably more than that if placed on exhibition, and he will have the carcass prepared to prevent decomposition.

The last whale exhibited here was brought to the Fulton Market more than a dozen years ago, where it was kept on exhibition for some time. The exhibitors charged only 10 cents admission, and are said to have realized a small fortune, although the whale was much smaller than is this one.

The report that the Taurus was towing a dead whale soon spread around maritime circles, and many of Mr. Dalzell's acquaintances called him up on the telephone, not to congratulate him or Capt. O'Brien, but to ask how long he or the worthy skipper had been practicing at telling fish stories. None of them believed the tale, but Mr. Dalzell thinks that the laugh will be on them to-day.

CURRENCY QUESTION DISCUSSED

W. Dodsworth's Pamphlet Published by the Reform Club's Committee.

The Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club has issued an edition of 50,000 copies of a pamphlet by W. Dodsworth, entitled "Our Paper Currency, as It Is and as It Should Be."

Mr. Dodsworth, the editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, is a recognized authority on financial subjects, and respected as such in every quarter. He has done much editorially in a conservative and liberal manner to attract special attention among the believers in sound money.

The work in its criticism is, in the main, constructive.

Mr. Dodsworth's position involves the prompt retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes, and easier conditions of circulation to National banks, but a withdrawal of even quasi legal tender qualities from their notes, and also the utilization of State banks as a factor in our bank-note system. As to this his position is best stated in his own words:

The office of Congress in this case is simply to see to it that the notes of the State bank are constituted a sound instrument of exchange, safely usable, when necessary, in any part of the country. To insure that object, all that is needful is to require as a condition precedent to issuing such paper that it shall be subject to guarantees identical with those suggested as for the national banks, namely:

(1) That the issues of banks doing business under the laws of a State shall not exceed in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up capital.

(2) That the notes of such banks shall constitute a first lien upon the whole assets of the bank and upon the duplicate liability of the stockholders.

(3) That a series of central agencies shall be established for the redemption of their notes.

(4) That these banks shall be subject to regular official examination.

(5) That State banks conforming to these conditions shall be exempt from the 10 per cent. tax, while all banks issuing notes in non-compliance with these stipulations shall remain subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on all such issues.

Copies may be obtained at 5 cents each by addressing Reform Club, Sound Currency Committee, 52 William Street, New-York City.

THE COLORED KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL

Women Who Are Interested in It Make a Statement.

The need of some special work among the colored children of New-York has been felt by a number of New-York's most philanthropic women, and within the past two weeks a free kindergarten has been started by them at 237 West Forty-first Street.

It was at first thought by those interested that it would be possible to co-operate with a school already started.

From recent developments it is stated they find it unwise to continue their work for this school.

They have issued the following statement:

"An organization calling itself the New-York Kindergarten, Training School and Library for Colored Children, 315 West Forty-first Street, is circulating a tract in which the undersigned are represented as patronesses This has been done without our authority, and we are in no way responsible for the organization.

"The free kindergarten in which we are interested is at 237 West Forty-first Street.

"Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. James H. Morse, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Mrs. Wm. Emerson, Miss Mary Collins."

Park Board Moves Up Town.

The Park Commissioners left their rooms in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building in Chambers Street yesterday and take up their quarters in the Central Park Arsenal. The painters have got through their work in the new offices and the desks and chairs have been put in.

CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN

Elections in Protestant Episcopal Churches in This City, Brooklyn, and Suburban Towns.

Additional Boards of Wardens and Vestrymen chosen in Protestant Episcopal churches in this city are given below:

Ascension.—Wardens—Daniel F. Appleton and William K. Lothrop. Vestrymen—George Blagden, Robert S. Holt, Edward N. Tailer, John B. Ireland, Henry E. Howland, August Belmont, Howard H. Henry, and H. Le Grand Cannon.

Beloved Disciple.—Wardens—William Arnold and Rollin M. Morgan. Vestrymen—W. J. K. Kendrick, John A. Hance, C. Victor Twiss, Thomas M. Fanning, Lieut. Wilmer O. Chrisman, George Coleman, Dr. Z. L. Leonard, and Dr. R. N. Disbrow.

Heavenly Rest.—Wardens—E. Le Roy Ferry and Dr. Frederick Humphreys. Vestrymen—David H. Decker, Dr. John C. Jay, John H. Glover, David E. Leech, Richard Brown, Charles De Kay Townsend, H. Walter Webb, and J. Hull Browning.

Holy Trinity Church of Harlem.—Wardens—Leander H. Crall and John Carstensen. Vestrymen—William R. Beal, Oliver B. Bridgman, Henry M. Day, John A. Hiltner, Robert W. Smith, Edward Townsend, Alexander Wilson, and George Wuppermann.

Incarnation.—Wardens—Edgar M. Crawford and George W. Smith. Vestrymen—Charles B. Fosdick, John L. Riker, Francis Lynde Stetson, Montgomery H. Clarkson, Waldron P. Brown, Frederick E. Hyde, James McLean, and Herbert Valentine.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.—Wardens—P. P. Dickenson and W. Jewett. Vestrymen—W. O. Fitzgerald, H. J. Haight, J. H. Reed, E. F. Coward, I. H. Comer, W. Speiden, G. W. Skellen, and A. A. Barnes.

St. Bartholomew's.—Wardens—William H. Appleton and Alfred M. Hoyt. Vestrymen—Henry Lewis Morris, George G. Williams, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph Larocque, George A. Crocker, William H. Butterworth, Anson W. Hard, and George H. Morgan.

St. George's.—Wardens—John Pierpont Morgan and John Noble Stearns. Vestrymen—William H. Schieffelin, R. Fulton Cutting, Charles Edward Tracy, Frederic H. Betts, Wager Swayne, William Foulke, Seth Low, and Henry W. Munroe.

St. James's.—Wardens—Thomas Rutter and Walter Shriver. Vestrymen—Gen. James Grant Wilson, Charles F. Clark, George A. Frink, Rufus B. Cowing, Frederick S. Sallsbury, John D. Flower, Joseph H. Sterling, and W. Watts Sherman.

St. John the Evangelist.—Wardens—H. R. Searles and R. Lawson. Vestrymen—M. F. Schureman, J. E. Miller, William Livingston, A. G. Parks, T. R. Tetley, E. W. Hamilton, L. J. Rabbage, and William H. Hickinbotham.

St. Luke's.—Wardens—Alexander L. McDonald and Jonathan Sprague Bard. Vestrymen—Charles L. Broadbent, Henry B. Bates, John H. Morrison, William F. Weeks, James E. Boyd, Wilbur F. Rockwell, Ferdinand F. Earle, and William H. Shaw.

St. Philip's.—Wardens—James W. Mars and William H. Anthony. Vestrymen—William H. Smith, Jerome B. Peterson, James R. Braxton, Peter W. Ray, Joseph J. Attwell, Francis E. Barreau, Francis H. Carrand, and Theodore Morse.

St. Thomas's.—Wardens—Daniel T. Hoag and George MacCulloch Miller. Vestrymen—John H. Watson, James C. Fargo, Henry H. Cook, Joseph W. Harper, Harris C. Fahnestock, William Seward Webb, John T. Atterbury, and Col. G. L. Gillespie.

Trinity Church.—Wardens—Stephen H. Nash and Henry Drisler. Vestrymen—Charles H. Contolt, John H. Caswell, Thomas Egleston, Walter H. Lewis, Stephen V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George A. Robbins, George M. Colt, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, William W. Astor, Frederick Clarkson, Ebenezer K. Wright, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, and Richard H. Derby.

Zion and St. Timothy.—Wardens—John Jewell Smith and Frederick W. Devoe. Vestrymen—M. Taylor Pyne, Robert Mills Olyphant, William S. Hawk, Horace Manuel, A. Howard Hopping, Clement Cleveland, Charles H. Lane, and Robert L. Harrison.

In Brooklyn officers have been chosen as follows:

St. Barnabas's.—Wardens—George W. Hartt and George B. Goodwin. Vestrymen—Charles G. Bennett, John Morgan, Frank Hyde, Fred W. Townrow, G. Lloyd Thomas, Fred Alfred, Joseph H. Courtenay, and William Craig Wilmer.

St. Bartholomew's.—Wardens — William Creighton and Andrew J. Cunningham. Vestrymen—George A. Bradley, Charles A. Decker, John G. Marshall, William J. Northridge, Charles C. Perpall, Joseph S. Thayer, Charles H. Townsend, and Charles S. Whitney.

St. Luke's.—Wardens—William H. Fleeman and John D. Bluxome. Vestrymen—Joseph B. Pigot, James W. White, Charles A. Preller, Wills H. Brumley, Lambert V. B. Cameron, William Pinkney Hamilton, Cornelius Eldert, and Frank H. Selman.

St. Mark's.—Wardens—B. H. Huntington and Clement Lockitt. Vestrymen—E. J. Campbell, R. C. Hinman, Christian Hoffman, Edward M. Johnston, Edward E. Tucker, Charles A. Bryan, Theodore A. Wiepert, and Samuel J. Tyler.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; willing to go to the country; personal city references. Call, two days, at 985 6th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts.; ring Coughlin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going out of town wishes to secure a position for her parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, Wednesday, at present employer's, 27 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children; first-class city reference. 1,324 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist in laundry in small private family; personal city reference. Call, two days, at 985 6th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts.; ring Coughlin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; in a good house; best city references. 885 9th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; excellent sewer; can assist as lady's maid; willing and systematic in her duties; personal city reference. 966 6th Av.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. 1,498 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; city or country. 227 East 28th St.; Crane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing; present employer can be seen; good city reference. 424 West 35th St.; McFeek's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good references. 300 East 44th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting or do plain washing; no objection to country; best reference. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as reliable chambermaid and seamstress, or to care for children; excellent reference. 232 8th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family as chambermaid; willing to assist; two years' city reference from last place. M. R., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 1,526 1st Av.; O'Connell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in laundry; good reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young American Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young woman as chambermaid or to wait on elderly lady; willing and obliging; highest city references. T. F., care Mrs. Emery, 442 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable young girl; good references. 208 East 25th St.; ring Tracey's bell, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or maid to lady; has first-class city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Chamberwork and sewing; country preferred. 42 West 38th St., from 10 till 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; private family; good city references. Beiner, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; in private boarding house; city references. 239 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As competent chambermaid or maid to lady; has first-class city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person, good city reference. M. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By a competent, trustworthy person as useful companion to lady intending to travel; experienced traveler. Armond, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two neat young girls; one as cook and do coarse washing, other as chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' city references from last place. 558 Lexington Av., McCarty's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; desserts, jellies, and ice creams; best city reference from present employer, who can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By a respectble woman as cook and to assist with washing in a small private family; good baker; home preferred to high wages; personal reference. S. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young English cook; understands her business in all branches; good testimonials from good families. K. S., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two women, together; one as cook; other as laundress or laundress and chambermaid; personal reference. 226 West 18th St., third floor, Room 15.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker; country in Summer; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. Call, two days, at 114 East 32d St., Wilford's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands large dinners and luncheon parties; English Protestant; personal references; wages, $45 to $50. K. C., 226 West 18th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. L. T., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; understands her business; soups, bread; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 154 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would go to the country for Summer months; city reference; wages, $20. C. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By North German (Hanover) cook in private family; thoroughly competent; no washing; best city references; no cards. Advertiser, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook and baker; assist in washing; understands making butter; no objection to the country; best city reference. 304 East 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 224 East 29th St; one flight, back.

COOK.—As good private family cook; city or country; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 1,011 Park Av., near 85th St., Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker, in a private family; do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private clubhouse; good city reference; no cards. 208 East 26th St., janitress.

COOK.—By good English cook; throughly understands her business; soups, pastry, and game; good baker; first-class city reference. 1,206 3d Av., first bell.

COOK.—By woman as cook; good family cook; no objection to small boarding house; city or country; assist with washing; best reference. W., Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress, or do housework in private family; good reference; city or country. F. S., 230 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; city reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands large dinners, luncheons, and marketing; English Protestant; wages, $45 to $50; personal reference. V. R., 226 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a Pennsylvania girl; experienced cook; housework in quiet family; city or country; reference. M., 610 2d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; very best of city references; wages, $50. 218 East 45th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 73 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference from last place. A. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; private family; willing to do coarse washing; city reference; no objection to country. S., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a capable Swedish cook in a small private family; wages, $25 to $30. 350 East 20th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; good references. 308 West 49th St. Rinn's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—Skilled; finest French and English cooking in first-class family, club, or small hotel; best reference. M. C., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; references. Present employer's, 146 East 36th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; willing to help with coarse washing; city reference. 531 3d Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By good cook, and assist with washing; willing to go to the country; present employer. Call, until 1 o'clock, 121 East 37th St.

COOK.—Competent; by day, week, or month; excellent laundress; also girl as nurse or waitress; together or separate. Mrs. B. S., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class English cook by the day or week; first-class city references. 1,233 3d Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a French person in private family; very competent in all her duties; first-class city references. M. R., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; would assist with washing; good reference. Connaughton, 242 East 86th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; city or country; reference. 896 3d Av.; ring Dunn's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 119 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class, by the day or week; good city references. Greagen, 210 East 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to take in washing or go out by day. 1,130 2d Av. Mrs. Walsh.

DAY'S WORK.—By good woman, to go out washing, ironing or scrubbing, by the day. 24 Cornella St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman to do housecleaning, washing, or cooking; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., top floor, east side.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN to clean halls or stairs. 154 West 18th St., Room 19.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, ELEGANT CUTTER and fitter; $3 a day, or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work by the day, week, or month; perfect fit guaranteed; neat and quick sewer. Miss A. Carlson, 433 West 27th St., care of Johnson; formerly at 239 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; willing to do alterations and repairing; $1.50 a day; personal city references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; latest styles guaranteed; would take a few more customers. M. A. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; reference from some of the first families. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers by the day; cutting and fitting a specialty. S. Joseph, 254 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By North German young lady as dressmaker or traveling companion. 1,696 3d Av., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, at $2.50 a day, more customers. 159 East 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady of refinement and education as governess, useful companion to lady, or to family going to Europe; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be generally useful; highest references. F. E., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an English-educated North German governess; understands kindergarten; takes full charge; or as companion; best references. Miss Clements, 773 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to place her French nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, having lived with her for three years. Call, before 1 P. M., 189 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated German young person; experienced nursery governess; will give her services to family going abroad in exchange for traveling expenses. Travel, 1,096 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German, as nursery governess; able to teach both German and English; best references. H. W., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German as nursery governess; can teach piano; is good sewer; would go to Germany. Jos. Schweige, 404 East 91st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By smart, industrious young woman as working housekeeper; is a neat dressmaker; willing and obliging; thoroughly reliable. 336 East 89th St., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as first-class working housekeeper for a widower; city or country. 317 East 24th St., rear house, care of Mrs. Watson.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper, or to take charge of a linen room; country or seashore. G. M., 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a married woman; no children; charge of gentleman's house; city reference from last employer. 27 West 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable person as working housekeeper in a club or small family; five years' reference. 318 East 38th St., store.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, able young girl, 22 years old, in a private family; will make it valuable servant for a good lady; is capable of doing any kind of work. Can be seen at her uncle's till suited, 102 4th Av. Delaney.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman for general housework in small family; six years' reference; city or country. 1,180 2d Av.; Mrs. Wilson.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good cook, to do general work for a small family; no washing; 12 years' reference. S. W., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small private family. 435 West 33d St.; ring advertiser.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman for housework in small private family; city or country; excellent reference. 159 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in small American family; references. 168 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework; best city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in small American family; best city references. 238 East 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat girl to do general housework; first-class references. 238 East 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl for house work; best reference; no cards. 319 East 56th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as first-class kitchenmaid; best city reference. M. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid, or for young ladies; good seamstress, manicure, packer, and hairdresser; handy in sickroom; willing to travel; five years' city reference. 175 East 74th St., Denning's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—For the month of May, to accompany ladies to Europe; speaks French, German and English; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser and packer; city references. Julie, 142 Columbus Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing, obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English Protestant as lady's maid; accustomed to traveling; best European and American references. Call, Tuesday, from 11 to 5, or write to H., 139 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant; in American family; good packer, seamstress, and hairdresser; no objection to traveling or country; good reference. P. R., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; competent in all her duties; willing and obliging; first-class city references. M. M., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; good dressmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; competent in duties; best city reference, Marguerite, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Sire.

LADY'S MAID.—French; dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good packer; best references from Paris and city. L. N., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant young girl, as lady's maid; no objection to country; good city reference. Josephine L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city reference. Louise, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—French; maid, seamstress, and dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to go to Europe or in country for the Summer; best city reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 35th St.

MAID.—As maid to lady going to Europe; speaks German, French, Italian, and English; experienced in traveling; good seamstress; salary moderate; best references from last employer. Miss Brindl, 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—To elderly lady; willing to go in country as good packer and seamstress; understands the duties of maid; late employer can be seen; excellent references given. Maid, 152 East 32d St.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for her maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock, 21 Washington Place.

MAID.—By competent French Parisienne; private family; as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; best reference; no cards. V. M., 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; can furnish best city reference. E. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated North German as maid; speaks French and Eng sh; good dressmaker; good sailor; best city reference. M. L., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—French; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; used to traveling; would like to go to Europe; best reference. G. L., 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; understands dressmaking perfectly; no objections to traveling; first-class city references. 20 West 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St., ring bell.

MAID.—French; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best reference; would go to Europe. A. B. C., 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent woman; very good seamstress; willing, obliging. Call present employer's, between 9 and 11 this week. 52 West 52d St.

MAID.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference. M. H., 154 East 54th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; capable of taking charge of a lady's wardrobe; personal city reference. M. D., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a refined German as maid and companion to lady going to Europe; good traveler and packer. J. K., 35 East 65th St.

MAID, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a refined Protestant girl as maid to grown or young children. 201 East 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERmaid.—By two young Norwegian sisters; one as first-class laundress, other as parlormaid or chambermaid; city or country; best references. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; country for Summer; city reference. M. S., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, thoroughly competent laundress in a first-class family; best city references. 885 9th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts. Ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city desires to find situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. 24 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; with first-class reference; with a private family; will do no other work. 1,412 2d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 222 West 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; has three years' city personal reference. M. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; city or country; best of city references. 150 West 28th St., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her laundress; can be highly recommended. 165 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; six years' personal reference. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country. 216 East 73d St., Summer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress; city or country; first-class city reference. H. A., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference; present employer can be seen between 9:30 and 11 A. M., Wednesday. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; best city references. 8 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 164 East 28th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; two years' city reference; city or country. A. C., 224 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with best city reference. 244 East 45th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—By an English Protestant as child's nurse; infant or grown; good city reference; neat sewer; city or country; willing to travel. A., 1,026 3d Av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By experienced Frenchwoman as nurse for children; good city reference. 445 1st St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A lady highly recommends an experienced infant's or young child's nurse; plain sewing. Call, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to invalid, or as a companion to lady or gentleman; best references from doctors and patients. Call, for three days, between 10 and 2, at 20 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; three years' and a half best reference. 165 East 99th St.; McLaughlin's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge from birth; personal reference. Ring Nimmon's bell, 413 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse; can assist with chamber or house work; city reference. 952 Columbus Av., near 107th St., care Mrs. Muller.

NURSE or MAID.—By highly-recommended Frenchwoman; speaking Spanish and English fluently; best city reference. A. I. P., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To children from 4 years on; by a refined North German; teaches German; best references. S. Wardell, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—Experienced; English; to not more than two children; competent to take infant from birth. A. Calline, care of Mrs. Fox, 203 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse to growing children and do sewing or assist with chamberwork. Martin, 1,950 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated, refined, and experienced young woman as nurse to growing children; reference, M. M., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as nurse and chambermaid; good reference; no cards. 300 East 113th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young French Protesant girl as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; references. 333 West 21st St.; Gigoux.

NURSE.—By educated North German as nurse to children; good sewer. G. S., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for grown children and sewer; good reference. L. M., 15 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; willing to help in general; good references. 246 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing. L. B., 152 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss from Geneva for children; just arrived; don't speak English; no cards. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a young Scotch girl; would like care of baby. 167 East 37th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By a lady, a situation for a young French Protestant girl, to take care of small children and do plain sewing. Apply on Wednesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young Protestant girl, lately landed; care of growing children. 851 Lexington Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place a most experienced parlormaid or housemaid; lived some time in the family; well recommended. 42 West 48th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would go as maid to grown child or would be willing to assist chambermaid; does not object to traveling. 20 East 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; knowledge of dressmaking; would do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies; city or country; good city reference. 149 East 50th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress to assist and wait on lady; good city references. S. T., 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, from 9 till 12 o'clock, at 11 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wants sewing by the day; children and boys' suits a specialty. A. A. M., care of Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; by the day, 210 West 36th St.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS or HOUSEMAID.—West city references. A. B., 214 West 20th St.; ring three times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two experienced girls, one as waitress or parlormaid, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; country preferred. Margaret Steward, 510 2d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; first-class; in a small private family; also fine washing; city or country; best city reference. 348 East 20th St.; ring bell twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; best city references. M. F., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference; no objection to country. N. W., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; fully competent to take man's place; in private family; good personal reference. L. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress in private family; no objection to the country; nearly three years' reference. 159 West 73d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; has very good references from the best families, who can be seen at any time. 687 6th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best reference; lady can be seen. 149 East 50th St., Garland's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes place for her waitress; can be highly recommended. 165

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Good Speculative Trade and Prices Irregular.

LONGS GENERALLY TAKING PROFITS

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Active—Coffee Lower.

There was considerable shaking out of the long interest in grain, as the West was lower, and the statistical position was more in the bears' favor, while the early cables were higher, and the local scalpers did a large business, while the close was unsettled and a trifle lower. Provisions advanced early, but closed at a decline. Cotton was active on local account, with free sellers at the close. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	61¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32 @	32½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	54½@	
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.20 @	
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	
Sugar, grs nated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	9.50 @	
Lead	3.07½@	

WHEAT—Contracts were active and unsettled, with prices irregular. The early trading was at an advance of ⅞@7⅛c, on firmer cables, light receipts West, local covering, and better Western markets; declining ⅝@7⅛c with Chicago, and on Bradstreet's report of 2,629,000 bushels' decrease east of the Rockies; 358,000 bushels on the Pacific coast; 1,920,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease only 1,600,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, with an increase of 1,280,000 bushels in the amount on passage; closing weak at ⅛c decline to ⅛c advance. Spot was dull, but closed firm; sales, 29,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 2c over May, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels do to the trade at May price, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat.. Quotations at the close, free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 62¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70¼c....Clearances hence, 98,236 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 101,924 bushels.... Receipts, 68,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 286,687 bushels; in the interior, 128,431 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅝@⅞c, with wheat, and the West; declined ⅛@⅝c, with local longs realizing, and following the late weakness West, with the close steady at ¼c decline to ¼c advance. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 751,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and the amount on passage decreased 240,000 bushels. Spot was dull and lower, but closed steady. Sales, 84,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50¾c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels do at 49¾c, elevator....Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 125,805 bushels; in the interior, 105,945 bushels....Clearances hence, 4,550 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 70,640 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close firm and unchanged. Spot was in moderate jobbing demand at ¼c decline....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35¾@36¼c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c; track mixed, 32½@34c; track white, 36@40c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,800 bushels; exports, 40 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	3,420,000	61¼ @62 3-16	61⅜
June		@..	61⅞
July	3,840,000	61 15-16@62⅞	62⅛
August	410,000	62¼ @63	62⅜
September	1,225,000	62⅝ @63⅜	62¾
October	60,000	63⅛ @63⅝	63¼
December	820,000	64⅞ @65⅞	65⅛
Total	9,775,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	70,000	50⅝ @51¼	50⅝
July	90,000	50 13-16@51¼	51
September	35,000	51 @51⅝	51¼
Total	195,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@..	32
May	20,000	32⅛ @32¼	32⅛
July		@..	32⅞
No. 2 white—			
April		@..	35⅞
May	5,000	35⅞ @..	35⅞
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades were held higher and tended to check the demand, while Spring grades were steady. Sales, 29,225 bbls, including of city mills, 6,300 bbls patents, 4,700 bbls straights, 2,100 bbls bakers' and 575 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,900 bbls Winter patents at $3.10@$3.30, 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.90@$3, 1,000 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.40, 6,950 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.75, 3,750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.70 @$2.80, 500 sacks Spring buyer at $2, 300 bbls Spring clear at $3.05, and 600 bbls Kansas clear at $2.75, in sacks....Arrivals, 10,574 bbls and 14,478 sacks; export, 14,223 bbls and 9,669 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,407 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@..	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.50
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.85
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	@..	2.75@ 3.10
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.15
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@..	3.20@ 3.35
City No. 2	@..	@ 2.90
City supers	@..	@ 2.40
City fine	@..	@ 2.30

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal.	2.40@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@2.75
Clears	2.20@ 2.40	2.70@ 3.05
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Out of season.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 97c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and barely steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@ $4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull but firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 87½@90c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Clover the market is well sustained on a fairly active jobbing business. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was more a held market here yesterday. There was investment demand for good off-grade yellow at 26c, and it would have been possible to have placed some large lots at that price, but 26¼c and even 26½c was asked; it was doubtful if even small lots were to be had at 26c. The shippers were not interested, either in that grade or prime yellow; the latter quality was held at 27c, but did not draw a better bid than 26½c. The supplies in warehouses are fair, but there is no pressure in any instance to place them, while a fair portion is held for the future. The South has not further changed its prices; there were 5 tanks taken at a near-coast section at 19½c for crude, in bulk; to 20@21c are held at certain points with favorable freight rates. White oil here is at 30@31c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in steady demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in moderate demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—Oil opened, $2.40; highest, $2.54; lowest, $2.38; closed, $2.51.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs were moderate, and, with their firmer prices, the dealings in the products were early in the day at trifle higher prices, but as the trade developed a marked indifference was shown by buyers, while grain became slack and easier; there was a moderate pressure to sell, which sent prices off 17½@ 20c on pork, 5 to 8 points on lard, and 7 to 8 points on bacon. The export interest continued moderate.

LARD—The West made a slight advance early—about 2½ points but became weak, with few buying orders, and the lack of support to the grain position, and closed 5 to 8 points under Monday. Here there was corresponding weakness and a dull feeling, without important trading. Cash closed at 7.25c asked. City steam was at 6.75c asked, and 75 tcs taken at that. Options—No sales. April closed at 7.25c asked; May closed at 7.30c nominal. Refined is quiet. Continent quoted at 7.70c; South America at 8c. Compound lard is quiet here, but more active at the West; quoted at 5¾@5½c. The West closed at 6.95c for April, with May at 6.97@7.07½c, closing at 6.97c; July at 7.12@7.22½c, closing at 7.12c; September at 7.27@7.35c, closing at 7.27c.

PORK—The exporters were liberal buyers and met firm prices, taking 800 bbls mess. The West advanced 7½c, with the hog situation, but became weak on dull outside interest and as a reaction with the loss of strength in grain, and sold off 17½@20c, closing at inside prices. April closed at $12.30 nominal; May was at $12.35@12.52½; closing at $12.35; July at $12.55@$12.75; closing at $12.55. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON opened stronger, with hogs, but became easier on dull speculation and easier grain prices. Short ribs at the West for April closed at $6.27, while May was at $6.30@ $6.37½, closing at $6.30; July at $6.42@ $6.52½, closing at $6.42@$6.45; September at $6.57@$6.65, closing at $6.57.

CUMBERLAND—City meats are held firmly, with moderate offerings. Sales of 70 bxs clear bellies at 7¼c; 10,000 pounds pickled bellies, 11 to 12 lb average, at 7c. Western meats are held at 9c for green hams, all averages, except 12 lb, which is held at 9½c; thirty-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6⅞c bid. 7c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9½c for 12 lb and 9c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Full late quoted prices are held, with steady demands. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Confidence prevails over prices, although trading does not amount to much. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are rather easy in price, with moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 38,737 head; same time last year, 56,848 head. Chicago—Receipts, 11,000 head; market 5c higher; $4.70@$5.20; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,500 head; strong, 5@10c higher; $4.50@ $5.35; Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; opened strong; $4.65@$4.95. Pittsburg—Dull; $5@ $5.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,459 head; $4.75 @5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; firm; $4.60@$5. Cleveland—Light, average and Yorkers, $5.15@$5.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.80@$5.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,447 head; strong; $4.50@ $5.05. Quotations here are 6½c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6⅝c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 150 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done in city yesterday with the make closely sold and offerings unimportant. The trading price was 4⅝c. For country demands were moderate, but the supplies on offer were not excessive. Sales of 50,000 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, chiefly at 4⅝@4¾c. Australian was not offered under 5¼c, while not over 5c would be paid.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there has been a sweeping movement, nearly cleaning out the offerings of city, and at the advances that have been reflected to the West has been the buyer, as the local refiners have been indifferent. A freer business has been done in compound lard at the West, which called for the increased takings of oleo. Sales have been 300,000 lb city, 500,000 lb S." brand, for Chicago, and 200,000 lb Kansas City, "S. & S." brand, for St. Louis, all to be delivered to the Western consuming markets at 9c, cost and freight, while in Chicago 50,000 lb were sold at 9¼c, although that price could not be obtained there for larger quantities. For lard stearine a quiet market, with 9c a nominal price.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and irregular, with the close steady at 15@25 points decline, as following the lower cables. Havre was barely steady and 2@2¼f down, while Hamburg was irregular and ⅛@¼ pfennig off. Spot Rio was dull and nominal at 16@16¼c for No. 7, and 14¾@15c for No. 8. Sales, 1,198 bags Maracaibo, 488 bags Central American, 400 pkgs Jamaica, and 230 bags Mexican, on private terms....Option sales—Opening Call—11 A. M., April, 250 bags at 14.20c; May, 750 bags at 13.85c; 500 bags at 13.80c; July, 750 bags at 13.90c; September, 500 bags at 13.90c; November, 250 bags at 13.85c; December, 250 bags at 13.80c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—April, 250 bags at 14.20c; May, 2,000 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.80c, 500 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.80c; June, 1,000 bags at 13.70c, 250 bags at 13.75c; July, 2,750 bags at 13.90c; September, 250 bags at 13.85c, 750 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.85c; October, 500 bags at 13.95c, 2,000 bags at 13.90c; December, 750 bags at 13.80c, 1,000 bags at 13.75c; total, 14,750 bags; total for day, 18,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.10@14.20	16.05@16.10
May	13.80@13.85	16.05@16.10
June	13.70@13.75	15.90@16.00
July	13.90@13.95	15.65@15.73
August	13.85@13.90	15.35@15.45
September	13.85@13.90	15.10@15.15
October	13.85@13.95	14.70@14.80
November	13.75@13.85	14.55@14.65
December	13.75@13.85	14.40@14.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	223,750
Arrivals—Steamer La Normandie, Rio	1,000
Steamer La Normandie, Santos	1,000---2,000
Steamer Mobile, (via Europe)	494
Steamer Creole Prince	15,728
Total	241,972
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	28,050
Total stock in New-York to-day	213,922
Total stock in Baltimore	29,656
Arrivals	
Total	29,656
Deliveries yesterday	2,731—26,925
Total stock in New-Orleans	15,322
Arrivals	
Total	15,322
Deliveries yesterday	354—14,968
Total stock in other ports	41,893
Total stock in United States	255,815
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 15	85,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 15	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 15	103,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 11	12,000
	212,000
Total	467,815
Same time 1894	495,924

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @30	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Padang	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25 @25½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with a large business by local scalpers, and rather free realizing by outsiders. The early trading was at 5@7 points advance, but the close was barely steady at a loss of 1@4 points for the day. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 250 bales to shippers and 114 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1¼c on
Good middling	5-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.68@6.70	...	...	...
May	6.70@6.71	6.80	6.70	25,600
June	6.65@6.66	6.76	6.63	45,300
July	6.69@6.70	6.79	6.67	17,000
August	6.72@6.73	6.83	6.71	116,900
September	6.72@ ..	6.83	6.72	18,200
October	6.75@6.76	6.85	6.73	27,600
November	6.79@6.81	6.89	6.77	3,000
December	6.84@6.86	6.93	6.81	7,500
January	6.89@6.91	6.97	6.88	4,400
February	6.94@6.96	...	...	...
March	7.00@7.02	7.10	7.10	500
Total				266,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W..	T.	F.
Galveston	1559	5180	3115	--	--	--
New-Orleans	3318	8753	4936	--	--	--
Mobile	117	481	29	--	--	--
Savannah	957	1341	495	--	--	--
Charleston	404	563	548	--	--	--
Wilmington	39	184	219	--	--	--
Norfolk	176	539	1282	--	--	--
Baltimore	...	...	...	--	--	--
New-York	...	800	613	--	--	--
Boston	1380	878	2105	--	--	--
Philadelphia	451	1158	...	--	--	--
West Point	...	728	1064	--	--	--
Newport News	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brunswick	--	--	--	--	--	--
Port Royal	--	--	--	--	--	--
Velasco, Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	8401	20605	14,406	--	--	--
This day last week	13312	15314	26233	8081	11862	10717
This day last year	7177	11077	7206	8632	6584	5926

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies are light and demand very fair for small lots, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand very good and prices firm.

Domestic		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3⅜@3⅝
Good	4¾@5	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	...
Fancy	5½@6		75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—There was less activity in raws, but prices remained firm. Sales, 1,395 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, and 871 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined firm and more active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 5 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 9-16@4¾
Crushed	4 9-16@4¾
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 15-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3⅝ @3 13-16
Empire A	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (nat)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,255 bbls; peas, 7,700 bushels. Exports: Beans, 150 bbls; peas, 1,566 bbls. Imports: 14,853 bags beans, including 13,833 bags in by steamer Belgravia, and not yet unloaded. The market has been slow for foreign beans, and there are offers to sell some of the late arrivals for a little less money. Best marks of Hungarian pea and medium can be bought at $2, some prime lines at $1.95, and good unpicked medium at $1.90, possibly a shade lower. Imported marrow easier bought than sold at $2.50 for best marks. Trade in domestic beans has also been very dull, and values have declined somewhat, notwithstanding the firm interior advices. At the close, however, there seems to be less disposition to make further concessions, as receipts have fallen to a very low point, and it looks as if supplies will run light for some time to come. Home jobbers are disposed to work off most of the stock they have on hand before buying again, and export demand is a factor of no importance. Our reduced quotations fairly cover the light business reported, but it takes very choice quality to command outside rates. Marrow and red kidney have shown greater weakness than other varieties. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.70@$2.75; do, pea, $2.12½@$2.15; do, medium, $2.10@ $2.12½; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yelow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.30@$2.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@ $2; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—There is no change in the features. Desirable grades are working out moderately at rates previously, while low grades are dull and irregular.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @17½
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@16½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @19
Creamery, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, thirds	13 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9½@10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13¼@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	12½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @10
Western—	
Creamery, June	10 @16
Factory	7½@ 9

CHEESE—New stock comes along in a limited way, and is a little slow of sale as yet. Old stock continues to sell in small lots, mainly of fancy full cream, which is steady, on very moderate stocks; but all others are weak.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11 @11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¼@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, large size, choice	6 @..
State, part skims, common	2 @ 3
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, full skims	1 @ 1¾

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, but prices are sustained on a fairly active demand.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¾@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11¾@12¾
Duck	22 @27
Goose	35 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 3,035 bbls. Moderate supply for the last week and demand enough to keep stock sold up closely and the tone of prices firm or slightly in sellers' favor. Top qualities show most firmness. Very little doing in cranberries, and prices little more than nominal. Florida strawberries in liberal supply, and prices have made further decline. Best goods come from Lawtey, and these reach 25@30c, when large and well-colored, but from other sections 25c is top, most sales being at 20@23c, and some inferior ranging down to 15@18c. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Spy, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.25; do, russet, $2.50@$3.50; do, common to fair, $2@$2.50. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3. Strawberries, Lawtey, per qt, 20@30c; do, other Florida points, 15@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 2,789 pks. Exports, 4,311 pks. There is no change in the value of evaporated apples, but trade continues slow, and the market has a weak tone. Arrivals have been very moderate of late, and stocks here are not large, but some 20,000 to 25,000 bxs are held in storage at Suspension Bridge, and a good many carloads are still in makers' hands throughout the State. Sun-dried apples have weakened a little under the dullness of trade, and only small jobbing sales now reach 6¼@6½c. Chops are practically gone; exporters are constantly looking for them, and would pay 2½c for prime heavy packed lots. Cores and skins steady but quiet. A few sales of raspberries are reported at 21c. Cherries, plums, and blackberries are exceedingly dull. California fruits are working out pretty well at about late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21c; cherries, 12@12½c; blackberries, 5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, pealed, 12@16c; do, unpealed, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

GAME—Fresh snipe and plover have been more plenty and in buyers' favor, but close steady for the very best qualities. Not many wild ducks, and few of these are good for much; prices irregular. We quote: Golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, 60@75c; English snipe, $1.50@$1.75; sand snipe, 25@30c. Wild ducks—Mallard, 40@ 60c; do, black, 40@50c; do, common, 15@ 30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Nearly 40 carloads arrived during the week. So long as the Jews were buying for their holiday trade we had a strong market, particularly on prime heavy fowls, but for the last two days the demand has been very light, and prices had fallen heavily. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 10@10½c; do, Southern, 9c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 50c@$1; geese, 80c@$1.37; pigeons, 35@50c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,951 pkgs. An effort to raise fresh fowls to 10c last week was not very successful, the price falling back to 9@9½c, at which, however, the week closed, with a good clearance and a firm tone. This week receipts are showing further decrease, and the market has been pushed up with better success, prime fresh goods advancing to 10½@ 11c. Turkeys are still scarce and firm, but seldom of fine quality. Philadelphia broilers easier, and squabs have declined, closing weak and dull. We quote for fresh: Turkeys, 10@14c; fowls, 10@11c; old cocks, 7c; ducks, 8@12c; geese, 5@8c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@43c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@15c; chickens, 12@13c; fowls, 9½@10½c; ducks, 14@16c; geese nominally 9@10c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts quiet and unchanged; fancy hand-picked quoted at 3¼ @3½c per lb; Spanish shelled, 4¾@5c; Virginia shelled, 5@3¼c. Honey dull; white clover comb nominally quoted at 10@12c per lb, and buckwheat at 8@9c; beeswax firm at 31@32c. New maple sugar, 8c per lb; syrup, 65@75c per gallon; old sugar, 6@ 7c, and old syrup, 60c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes steady and moderately active; foreign in fair supply and easy. Old onions continue in limited demand and easy; new fairly active and steady for prime.

Asparagus, per dozen	$2.75@$6.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@ ...
Cabbage, imported, per 100	8.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Liberal Buying Orders from London Lead to General Strength.

BUT TRADERS WORK FOR A REACTION

Slight Recessions in the Afternoon, but the Closing Firm—The Baltimore and Ohio Dividend —Industrials Active.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The expectation that London would be a buyer of Americans on resuming business after the Easter holidays to-day proved to be well founded. At the opening there were liberal foreign buying orders for practically all the international specialties, but more particularly for St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash preferred. The market was therefore strong during the morning. Later in the day, however, the traders began taking profits on the theory that a reaction was due, and, as a result of their operations, there was a slight recession in prices, although the close was fairly firm.

There was an absence of news of an influential character. The United States Leather Directors declared the expected 1 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, and its announcement was accompanied by an intimation that there would be a further division of profits, which are said to have been large, at the close of the fiscal year. Dividends were also declared by the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Companies. Interest now centres in the coming action of the Baltimore and Ohio Directors, which is likely to be taken to-morrow, on the matter of the semi-annual dividend. It is said that more than 2 per cent. was earned in the six months to Jan. 1, but that since then the company has not earned its dividend. The general opinion is that the Directors will declare 1 per cent. and borrow the money to pay it, so that the company may not go off the list of dividend payers. It is possible, however, that the Directors may decide to pursue a conservative course and pass the dividend. It is known that such a policy has been discussed in the board, and it is argued that it could be adopted at this time without disadvantage or injury to its standing in business circles.

The weakness of Chicago Gas in the face of a generally strong market was attributed to the advance in the price of petroleum, which matterially enhances the cost of production of gas. While there may be something in this, the intimation that the Directors intend to withhold the annual statement from publication probably had greater influence in inducing liquidation in the stock. Tennessee Coal and Iron was notably strong, selling above 20. The company has demonstrated its ability to keep above water in hard times, and, now that business is improving, its future is said to be very promising. Sugar was bought by traders on the firmness of the refined sugar market. General Electric closed at 33, its lowest price of the day, and a loss of ⅞. Tobacco was strong, although it did not hold all of its early gain. The company has bought another important factory on Long Island, payment for which has been made out of surplus earnings. Its annual report, printed this morning in The Times, makes an excellent showing. The company earned 22.42 per cent. on the stock during the year, and paid out 12 per cent. in dividends.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money without activity, with plenty of loans obtainable on mixed collateral of good quality. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper quiet, with no changes of moment in the condition of the market. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission-house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@ 5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $101,541,917, and the balances were $6,789,257. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,007,457.

Money in London, ½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm but very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88⅛@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89⅛ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—20c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$30,743,684
Imports for the same period	
Net exports	13,514,925
Net exports to date, 1894	$17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1893	8,528,013
Net exports to date, 1892	36,716,904
	7,231,300

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. Comparing to-day's closing prices with those of Thursday last, the principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, 1¾, to 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 42⅞; St. Paul, 1½, to 60⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1½, to 54¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 92¼; Erie, ⅝, to 10⅝; Union Pacific, ⅝, to 12¼; Erie second consols, ⅜, to 65½; Atchison, ¼, to 6⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 6⅞. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 19¾ and Wabash preferred at 15¼. British consols advanced ⅜, to 105⅝, for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £128,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ¾ per cent. Bar silver closed at 30⅝d per ounce. Spanish fours, 74⅝.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,553,987, against $7,832,345 in the preceding week, and $8,918,398 for the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports have been $102,635,370, against $110,049,626 for the corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	310
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73	74½	28
American Express	113	113	113	113	112½	115	30
*American Sugar Refining	104¼	105⅜	104	104½	104½	104⅝	48,720
American Sugar Refining pf	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95	94⅜	96	1,802
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	90	92½	30
*American Tobacco	97¼	97¾	96½	96¾	96½	97	5,316
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	107	109	230
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6	6⅛	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	7,008
Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	55½	55½	55½	56	638
Boston Air Line pf	17	17	17	17	16¾	17½	4
*Bay State Gas	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	100
Canada Southern	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½	15¼	16	2,400
Canadian Pacific	52½	52½	52	52	51½	52	850
Central Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅝	100
Chicago Gas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	715
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	71⅜	71⅜	70⅝	70½	70⅝	71⅜	3,385
Chicago & Northwestern	95	95	95	95	94½	95½	105
Chicago & Northwestern pf	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	4,700
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	140	140	140	140	139	140	15
C., C., C. & St. Louis	73½	73½	72¾	72⅞	72¾	73	5,100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	39½	39½	39½	39½	39	39¾	210
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116⅞	116⅞	116¼	116⅝	115½	116¼	4,272
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	65¼	65⅞	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	3,193
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	24	26	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	6	5½	5½	5½	6	525
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	26⅜	26⅜	25	26¼	26¼	26⅝	5,200
Consolidated Gas Company	135¾	135¾	135⅛	135¾	134½	135¾	90
Delaware & Hudson	160⅜	160⅜	160	160	160	160¾	1,587
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¼	13½	840
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	40	40	39½	39½	39½	40	250
D. & C. F., 1st in. pd	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	73
D. & C. F., 2d in. pd	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	..	..	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	4,413
Flint & Père Marquette	97½	98	97½	98	97¼	98¼	250
General Electric	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	200
Great Northern pf	34	34	33	33	33	33⅜	15,841
Harlem	105	105	105	105	105	107	200
Illinois Central	260	260	260	260	..	..	220
Iowa Central	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9½	350
Laclede Gas	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	150
Lake Erie & Western	26	26	26	26	25¾	26	125
Lake Erie & Western pf	76	76	76	76	75¾	76½	1,457
Lake Shore	176	176	176	176	175	176½	320
*Long Island Traction	141½	141½	141¼	141¾	141	141½	314
Louisville & Nashville	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88½	88¼	88⅝	1,075
Manhattan Con	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	53⅜	53½	4,660
*Metropolitan Traction	113½	114	113	113⅝	113½	114	10
Mexican National ctfs	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	..	2,370
Michigan Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	..	130
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..	..	1,000
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	27	27	26½	26½	26½	27½	705
Minnesota Iron	47½	48	47½	48	47½	48½	500
Missouri Pacific	46	46	46	46	45⅝	46	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28½	1,520
*National Lead Co	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	1,910
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85⅝	6,900
National Linseed Oil	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	155
New-Jersey Central	94	94	93½	93½	93½	94	340
New-York Central	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	1,500
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd	38	38¼	38	38	38	38½	829
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	29	29	29	29	30	1,510
N. Y., L. E. & W	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	215
N. Y., S. & W	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	10½	10⅝	2,151
N. Y., S. & W. pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35½	36	100
Norfolk & Western	5¾	5⅞	5½	5⅝	3⅜	3½	185
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½	5¼	1,800
Northern Pacific pf	19¼	19¼	18½	18⅝	18⅝	19	2,214
Ontario & Western	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	705
Pacific Mail	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23	356
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	13¾	13⅞	13	13	13	13½	2,450
*Postal Tel. & Cable Co	69	69	69	69	..	..	4
P., C., C. & St. L	17	17	17	17	16¾	17½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	156	159	5
Rio Grande Western	15	15	15	15	15	20	100
Rio Grande Western pf	42	42	42	42	40	45	100
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	113½	114½	10
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜	5⅝	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11	11½	245
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝	33¾	33¾	350
Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17	16½	17½	50
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½	11¾	2,410
Southern Railway pf	37⅜	37⅜	34½	35½	34	34¼	843
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19¼	20¼	19	19⅝	19¾	20	7,430
Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	4,350
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	8½	9	100
Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	1,506
Union Pacific, D. & G	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5½	300
United States Cordage	5½	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝	2,425
United States Cordage pf	10	10	8½	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	1,750
United States Cordage gtd	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19	20	235
United States Rubber	39	39⅜	39	39¼	39¼	40	300
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94	100
*United States Leather	13⅜	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾	14	6,834
*United States Leather pf	76½	77	74⅝	76⅝	76⅝	77	5,805
Wabash pf	15½	15⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	800
Western Union Telegraph	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	88	2,806
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	1,440
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43½	43	43½	42½	43⅜	806
Wisconsin Central	4	4	4	4	4	4½	602
Total sales							211,386

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13			300

Bonds.

A, T & S F 4s		C, R I & P Deb 5s	Mob & O G M 4s	St Paul, M & M 1st
20,000	70¼	1,000	13,000	Con 6s Red to 4½s
1,000	70⅜	Chi, Day & I 1st 5s	N Y Cent Deb 5s	1,000
25,000	70¼	3,000	2,000	Dakota Ext
5,000b3	70¼	Colorado Mid 1st	N Y, Lack & W	5,000
27,000	70⅝	13,000	Construc Mtge	15,000
10,000	70¼	Colorado Mid 4s	5,000	Montana Ext 4s
2,000s3	70¼	4,000	N Y, Ont & W	24,000
50,000	70	Col, H V & Tol 5s	Refunding 4s	St P & Nor Pac 6s
50,000	70¼	1,000	1,000	Registered Certfs
A, T & S F 2d		Dul & Iron Rge 1st	North Mo 1st	10,000
3-4s, Class A		5,000	8,000	San An & Ar P 4s
80,000	22¼	E T, Va & Ga	Nor Pac 1st, Coup	1,000
15,000	22⅜	Cons Gold 5s	10,000	12,000
10,000	22¼	7,000	Nor Pac 1st, Reg	15,000
20,000	22⅜	Edison Elec Ill Co of	7,000	5,000
20,000	22⅜	N Y 1st 5s	Nor Pac 1st, Reg	60
25,000	22¼	5,000	20,000	Seattle, L S & E 1st
41,000	22⅜	Eliz, J. & B S 5s	Nor Pac 2d, Coup	Trust Receipts
8,000s20F	22¼	11,000	25,000	1,000
55,000	22⅜	Erie, 1st gold 5s	Nor Pac 2d, Coup	So Pac of Cal 5s
20,000	22⅜	1,000	14,000	Consolidated
90,000	22¼	Eq G & F of Chi 1st	Nor Pac 3d, Coup	1,000
20,000	22¼	3,000	5,000	2,000
10,000	22⅜	Gal Har & San An	Nor Pac Cons 5s	So Ry 1st 5s
10,000	22⅜	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	27,000	2,000
20,000	22¼	10,000	5,000	2,000
35,000	22⅜	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	17,000	8,000
15,000	22⅜	15,000	10,000	11,000
10,000	22⅞	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	16,000	1,000
20,000	22⅞	2,000	25,000	1,000
30,000	22⅜	H & T Cen G M 4s	5,000	4,000
10,000	22⅞	2,000	34,000	1,000
30,000	22⅞	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	52,000	4,000
10,000	22⅞	5,000	10,000	So Yuba Wat Co 6s
5,000	22⅞	Int & Gt N 1st	2,000	1,000
5,000s3	22¾	2,000	3,000	Tol, A A & Cad 6s
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s		Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	5,000s3	Trust Receipts
5,000	49	1,000	Lo, N A & C 1st	2,000
Atlan & Pac Inc		Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000	3⅜	5,000	Met Elev 2d	10,000
2,000	3½	Kansas Pac 6s	10,000	Tol, St L & K C 1st
10,000	3¾	Denver Division	Mil & St Paul 1st	Trust Co Certfs
Aus & N W 1st		Assented	Chi & Pac W 5s	2,000
10,000	106½	3,000	2,000	Union Pac 6s, 1896
Lac Gas L Co of St		L 1st 5s	Chi & L Sup Div	1,000
L 1st 5s		3,000	5,000	Union Pac 1st, 1898
3,000	94	L S & M So 1st, Coup	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000
Beech Creek 1st		5,000	17,000	Union Pac Gold 6s
1,000	105	L S & M So 2d, Coup	Mo, K & T 2d	Col Trust Notes
Broadway & 7th Av		1,000	82,000	1,000
1st Cons 5s		Long Is G M 4s	2,000	U P Ext S F 8s
28,000	103⅝	4,000	15,000	5,000
Buff, R & P G M 5s		Louis, Ev & St L	15,000	U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000	96	Consol 1st 5s	3,000	11,000
B, C R & N 1st		5,000s3	41,000	U S Cord Co 1st
500	106	10,000	1,000	1,000
Canada So 1st, Gtd		Lo & Nash Cons	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Wabash 1st 5s
5,000s20F	109	1,000	5,000b5F	8,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Louis & Nash	6,000	1,000
5,000	106¾	Pens & Atl 1st	5,000	4,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		1,000	2,000	West Shore Gtd 4s
11,000	74½	Louis & Nash	2,000	5,000
3,000	74¾	Unified Gold 4s	2,000	W N Y & Penn 1st
C & O, R & A Div		3,000	2,000	1,000
1st Cons 4s		Lo, N A & C 1st	Mut Un Tel 5s	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
10,000	93	1,000	5,000	5,000
2d Consol 4s		Met Elev 2d	N Y Chic & St L 1st	W U Col Trust 5s
10,000s20F	85	10,000	10,000	5,000
C, B & Q Conv 7s		Mil & St Paul 1st	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	Wic Cent Co 1st
1,000	119½	10,000	1,000	5,000
5,000	119⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	
C, B & Q Conv 5s		3,000	4,000	
3,000	96½	17,000	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		Mo, K & T 2d	3,000	
3,000	100⅜	2,000	10,000	
2,000	100½	Mo, K & East 1st	10,000	
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		15,000	3,000	
5,000	83¾	3,000	5,000	
5,000	96⅞	5,000	4,000	
5,000	97	41,000	1,000	
3,000	97¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Tol, A A & Cad 6s	
5,000	97⅜	5,000b5F	Trust Receipts	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		6,000	2,000	
Trust Receipts		5,000	2,000	
25,000	45	2,000	1,000b3	
10,000	45⅛	2,000	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
4,000	45	1,000	10,000	
10,000	44½	Mut Un Tel 5s	Tol, St L & K C 1st	
10,000b3	44½	5,000	Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	44⅝	N Y Chic & St L 1st	2,000	
5,000	44½	10,000	Union Pac 6s, 1896	
Chi & Northwestern		2,000	1,000	
25-Yr Deb 5s		N Y Cent Deb 5s	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
1,000	107½	2,000	2,000	
Chi, R I & P Ext 6s		N Y, Lack & W	Union Pac Gold 6s	
15,000	101⅞	Construc Mtge	Col Trust Notes	
1,000	102	5,000	1,000	
C, St L & N O		N Y, Ont & W	U P Ext S F 8s	
1st Cons 7s		Refunding 4s	5,000	
5,000b3	100½	1,000	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
5,000	109½	North Mo 1st	11,000	
C, St P, M & O Cons		8,000	U S Cord Co 1st	
1,000	125	Nor Pac 1st, Coup	1,000	
1,000s3	125	10,000	Wabash 1st 5s	
Total sales		10,000	8,000	
		Nor Pac 1st, Reg	1,000	
		20,000	4,000	
		Nor Pac 2d, Coup	West Shore Gtd 4s	
		14,000	5,000	
		Nor Pac 3d, Coup	W N Y & Penn 1st	
		5,000	1,000	
		Nor Pac Cons 5s	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
		27,000	5,000	
		5,000	W U Col Trust 5s	
		17,000	5,000	
		16,000	Wic Cent Co 1st	
		16,000	5,000	
		25,000		
		5,000		
		34,000		
		52,000		
		10,000		
		2,000		
		3,000		
		5,000s3		
		5,000		
		Nor Pac Col Tr Notes		
		12,000		
		8,000		
		Ohio So 1st		
		3,000		
		3,000		
		5,000		
		4,000		
		Ohio So G M 4s		
		12,000		
		Ore Imp Co Con 5s		
		1,000		
		Ore R & Nav 5s		
		Trust Receipts		
		6,000		
		14,000		
		Ore Short Line 6s		
		10,000		
		Ore S L & U N Con		
		10,000		
		Pac of Mo 2d Ext		
		1,000		
		Peo G & C of Chi		
		1st Cons 6s		
		15,000		
		Phil & Reading		
		1st Pf Inc		
		23,000		
		17,000		
		5,000		
		5,000		
		Phil & Read Gen 4s		
		10,000		
		10,000		
		14,000		
		Trust Receipts		
		10,000		
		P, Ft W & C 1st		
		1,000		
		Rio Grande W 1st		
		10,000		
		25,000		
		12,000		
		St L, A & T H 1st		
		3,000		
		3,000		
		St L & Iron Mt 5s		
		4,000		
		St L & S F Con 4s		
		4,000		
		St L S W 1st		
		48,000		
		1,000		
		10,000		
		8,000		
		St L S W 2d Inc		
		10,000		
		15,000		
		1,000		
		11,000		
		17,000		
		5,000		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148	Mobile & Ohio	17	18
Albany & Sus	170	..	National Starch	6½	8
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40	National Starch 1st pf	44	48
American Coal	90	..	National Starch 2d pf	24	28
American District Telegraph	30	40	New Cent. C	6	9
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛	N. J. & N. Y	1¼	5
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	8	N. Y. & N. H	200	203
Buffalo, R. & P	..	19	N. Y., C. & St. L	14	14½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	57	60	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	62	..
Chicago & Alton	147	150	Norfolk Southern	21¾	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..	Nor. & W. pf	61½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53	Ontario Mining	14½	15¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158	Oregon Improvement	10	12
Col. Coal & Iron, dev	6¼	6¾	Oregon R & N	9	11
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	..	Oregon S. L. & U. N	18	20
Commercial Cable	166	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5	6⅛
Consolidated Coal	137	..	Peoria & East	300	..
D. M. & Ft. D	29	31	Pittsburg & Western pf	3½	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	5	7	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	28	30
*D., S. S. & A	31	35	P. F. W. & C	46	48
*D., S. S. & A. pf	3½	..	P. F. W. & C. sp	156	158
Erie Tel. & Tel	7½	..	Quicksilver	148	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	51	52½	Quicksilver pf	2	2½
Flint & P. M. pf	40	50	Rens. & Sar	14	16
G. B. & W. t. r	31½	..	St. Louis Southern	180	185
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	½	1	St. J. & G. I	96	..
	1½	2		1	2

	Bid.	Asked.
Homestake	21	..
Iowa Central pf	22½	23
Kan. & Michigan	8½	9
Keokuk & D. M	2¼	3
Laclede Gas pf	13	..
Long Island	82	85
L., N. A. & C. pf	83	84
L., St. L. & T	22	24
Mah. Coal R	1	4
Mah. Coal R. pf	115	..
Manhattan Beach	106	..
Maryland Coal pf	2	3½
Mexican Tel	50	70
*Unlisted	..	190

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	87	90
St. P., M. & M	110	112
Sil. bull. certs	104½	107½
Southern Cotton Oil	67⅞	68¼
T. C. & I. pf	36	50
Toledo & O. C	65	75
Tol. & O. C. pf	44	47
Tol., A. A. & N. M	76½	80
*Tex. Cent	1¾	2½
*Tex. Cent. pf	14	..
United States Express	32	..
Utica & Black River	41	43
Wells-Fargo Express	105	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	104⅛	105⅜	103⅞	104⅝	31,620	Mo. Pacific	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	130
Am. Tobacco	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	140	M., K. & Tex	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	100
A., T. & S. F.	6	6	5⅝	5½	1,180	M., K. & T. pf	28	28½	28	28½	100
Chi. Gas	71¼	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	3,320	N. American	5½	5½	5½	5½	30
C., R. I. & Pac	65⅜	65⅝	64¾	64¾	950	N. Y. & N. E.	37⅝	38⅛	37¾	38	490
Chi., B. & Q.	73¼	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	3,030	N. Y. Cent	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	30
C., M. & St. P.	59¼	59⅝	59	59½	9,890	N. Pac. pf	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	20
C. of N. J.	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	40	N. Y., O. & W.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	80
Can. Pacific	41½	41½	41½	41½	110	Pac. Mail	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23¼	80
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	60	Phil. & Read.	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	3,260
Ch. & N. W.	94	94	93½	93⅝	1,200	South. Ry.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	180
Can. South	52½	52½	52½	52½	100	Tenn. C. & I.	19	20	18⅜	19¾	640
C., I. V. & T.	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅝	150	Texas Pac	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	190
D., & R. G. F. 2d pf.	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	340	U. S. Cordage	6	6	5⅝	5½	1,390
Gen. Electric	34⅛	34⅝	33	33¼	3,980	U. S. Cord. pf	10	10	10	10	10
L. I. Trac	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	900	U.S. Leath. pf	75	76

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000 000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TR CO. — 234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,000.000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the world.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check or draft at sight.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Notice of Trustees' Sale
UNDER
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
4 Per Cent. Trust Indenture of
Oct. 5, 1886.

Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in the undersigned, the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, by the trust indenture executed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, party of the first part; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, parties of the second part; and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, party of the third part, dated October 5th, 1886, the said the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held by it subject to the lien of said trust indenture, together with the coupons thereon, which said bonds and coupons are substantially as follows, to wit:

1. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of sixteen millions at par, issued by mortgage upon its Western Division, dated July 1, 1880,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

2. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to two millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Central Division, dated March 1, 1882,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

The sale will be made in accordance with the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds secured by the said trust indenture of October 5, 1886, and under the provisions thereof and the powers conferred thereby.

The terms of sale may be examined on or after March 25, 1895, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, April 17, 1895, at same hour and place.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the neccesity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,369 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
[PRIOR LIEN BONDS.]

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees:
HUGH MACKAY MATHESON, Esq.,
and Capt. WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 46 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $46,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

4,	1919,	4434,	5874,	8099,	11546
255,	2030,	4524,	5974,	9018,	12091
413,	2306,	4563,	6085,	9353,	12093
586,	2420,	4794,	6800,	9411,	12245
596,	2910,	5032,	7170,	9605,	12387
669,	2922,	5135,	7988	11095,	12402
751,	3449,	5207,	7999,	11345,	
1724,	3990,	5371,	8823,	11514,	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders.
LONDON, 22d March, 1895.

Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public.
Of the Firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS, 5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., E. C., at the rate of 4s. 1d. per $1, or £204 3s. 4d. per bond, provided the bonds shall have been previously left three clear days for verification.

BOND No. 5052, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1892, AND BONDS Nos. 5048, 5049, 6851, AND 10637, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1893, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY
7 0/0 First Mortgage Bonds,
MATURING JULY 1, 1895,
AND OF
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN R. R. CO.
Real Estate & R'way Mtge. 7 0/0 Bonds,
MATURING SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

Office of THE WABASH RAILROAD CO., New-York, April 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Company, after which interest ceases.

O. D. ASHLEY,
President Wabash Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, the undersigned, having purchased the WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1939, reserved to provide for the above-mentioned bonds, are prepared to furnish these bonds in exchange for the maturing issues upon terms which may be ascertained upon application.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 & 29 PINE STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
SAVANNAH & WESTERN BONDS

The committee, of which Mr. Louis Fitzgerald was Chairman, has been dissolved, and the bonds deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. will be returned to their owners.

In order to secure greater unanimity among the bondholders, Emanuel Lehman of New-York, Sidney F. Tyler of Philadelphia, and F. M. Colston of Baltimore, holding and representing a large amount of bonds, have been added to this committee.

An immediate deposit of bonds is essential for the protection of the property.

Bondholders and the holders of the certificates issued for bonds deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. ARE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY DEPOSIT THEM WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.

Application will be made for the listing of the certificates upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
R. C. MARTIN, SIDNEY F. TYLER,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, JOS.M.LICHTENAUER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 0/0 BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.
REORGANIZATION.

To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.:

The Second, Third, and Fourth installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, as follows:

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF $1.00 PER SHARE, ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15, 1895.
Third Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.
Fourth Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 29, 1895.

Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
CORNER TOONE AND 2D STS.,
BALTIMORE CO., MD.,
APRIL 3, 1895.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that **Ninety thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of its Capital Stock.**

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 24th inst. will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock, when purchased, will be canceled, in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS,
President.

Financial.

Investment Bonds.

Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
1ST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS,
(Mineral Point Division.)

Minneapolis & St. Louis
1ST MTG. GOLD 7S, DUE 1927.

Columbus & 9th Av. R. R.
1ST MTG. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
(Guar. by Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.)

Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R.
1ST MTG. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
(Assumed by the Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.)

Illinois Central R. R. Co.
1ST MTG. 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Bridgeport Traction Co.
1ST MTG. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
1ST CONS. GOLD 6S.

Rochester & Pittsburg
1ST CONS. GOLD 6S.

Long Dock Co.
1ST MTG. GOLD 6S.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba
DAK. EX. 1ST GOLD 6S,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.
FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS.
41 Wall St., New-York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 17, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,198 Sundry Notes of the Atwood Mining Co.
173 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
10 shs. Planters & Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, Houston, Texas.
20 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
16 shs. Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank, B'klyn.
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
(By order of Administrators.)
The right, title, and interest of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, in and to the apartment in the Knickerbocker Apartment Co., No. 247 5th Avenue.
(By order of Trustee.)
17 1-3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
$13,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1888; July, 1872, coups.
$4,000 State of North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1898 and 1899; April, 1870, coups.
$11,000 Columbus, Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$6,000 Nashville, Florence & Sheffield R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1937.
14 shs. Michigan Pursuit Car Co. common.
4 shs. Jekyl Island Club.
$7,000 Pocantico Water Works 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907; Jan., 1895, coup.
$1,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.,) (Hypd.)
$360 do. do. do. for coupons due Nov. 1, 1892, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Saalfield Publishing Co.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
133 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
25 shs. Hyde & Leather Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
75 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
39 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1927.
10 shs. German-Am. R. E. T. Guar. Co.
25 shs. Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Co.
50 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
61 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
$6,000 Oregon Improvement Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$1,000 Winona & So'western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$1,000 Newburgh Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
200 shs. N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.
30 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
400 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
82 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Memphis Gas Co.
100 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
75 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$5,000 N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
300 shs. Phenix National Bank.
99 shs. Jerome Park Villa Site & Imp't Co.
100 shs. Thomson Meter Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
50 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 18 to April 29, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Dividends.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
April 13, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after May 1st prox. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of May.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1895.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
Nos. 26-28 Ferry Street, New-York.
April 16th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this dey declared a dividend of One Dollar ($.00) per share on its preferred stock, payable May 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed April 20th at 12 M., and reopened May 1st, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1895.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
April 17, 1895.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid May 1.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. April 20 and reopen at 10 A. M. May 2.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE DEDICATION EXERCISES POSTPONED

A New Crowning Figure Selected for Battle Monument at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 16.—The dedication of the Battle Monument will not take place on Decoration Day, as was intended. The delay is caused by the substitution of a new figure for that which already crowns the monument. The winged figure of Victory was of such proportions as not to be in absolute harmony with the magnificent granite shaft. A figure of Fame has been modeled in Paris by MacMonnies, and has been passed upon and accepted by the committee in charge.

The new figure is draped, with outspread wings, lightly poised on both feet upon a sphere, as though just alighted. In one hand she holds to her mouth a trumpet, and in the other elevates a chaplet of laurel. A laurel wreath crowns her brow. The drapery is blown against the front of the form, bringing the modeling in full relief, and extends to the rear on both sides in light, fluttering folds, which are skillfully gathered in enective masses. The authorities are much pleased with the new figure. A great effort will be made to have it in position early in June, so that the dedication ceremonies may take place during graduation week, while the Board of Visitors are here.

The monument stands on the site of old Fort Sherbourne of Revolutionary fame. This fort was leveled more than half a century ago, and is now known as Trophy Point. The position is a commanding one, and the monument is plainly visible from Newburg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of the mahogany and hardware firm of George Hagemeyer & Sons, of East Tenth and Eleventh Streets were filed yesterday, showing total liabilities of $446,929, of which $191,668 are actual and $255,261 contingent; nominal assets of $245,605, and actual assets of $149,813. The firm has interest in a contract to buy 78,000 acres of land in Swaine County, N. C., the title to which is held by the Foreign Hardwood Log Company, and there are attachments against the property for $118,630. The firm entered into a contract with Chew & Eadie and the Foreign Hardwood Log Company for the purchase of that tract of land, and the assignors indorsed notes of Chew & Eadie for $146,000, of which $117,400 is outstanding.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday closed up two stores of Bella Heyman, dealer in hats and men's furnishing goods at 4 and 6 Cortlandt Street and 616 Third Avenue on an attachment for $726 in favor of Silverman & Co. for hats sold to her recently. It was stated that she had given a bill of sale of both places to T. Jacobs on Monday. An auction sale had just been begun at 616 Third Avenue yesterday when the Deputy Sheriff arrived there. He stopped it.

—Carl Callman was appointed receiver yesterday of the books, papers, and all personal property of the several partners in the dry goods firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, formerly at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, on the application of Elie Weill & Co. Mr. Callman was appointed receiver for the firm some time ago in the City Court, in supplementary proceedings.

—William A. Fensley, dealer in paper at 220 Fulton Street, who made an assignment on April 5, has submitted a statement to his creditors showing liabilities of $18,364, and assets of $7,437. A committee of creditors has been appointed to examine his books, and report a basis of settlement.

—A reassignment of the property of Henry Allen & Co., bankers and brokers, at 31 New Street, who assigned to William O. Hamlin on May 4, 1893, was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. The deed was dated June 29, 1893, and states that the firm had paid creditors in full.

—Judgment for $3,017 was entered yesterday against William W. Tucker of 345 West Thirteenth Street in favor of Elizabeth Reich, on two accommodation notes which Mr. Tucker indorsed in 1888 for Thomas M. Nicol, which were made payable at the Hotel Cambridge.

—Judgment for $7,382 was entered yesterday against the Union Iron Works, of which P. Minturn Smith of 62 Liberty Street is President, in favor of Lewis E. Ransom, as agent for the National Bank of Deposit, for balance due on a demand loan.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions against the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, one for $2,289 in favor of William Fernschild and the other for $1,939 in favor of George J. Fernschild.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning has closed up the store of Rosa Meyer, dealer in hats and men's furnishing goods, at 334 East Houston Street, on a claim for $1,428, in favor of Alter Gottlieb.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $220 against the building firm of Kirchner & Kurzenknabe, of 244 West Sixty-second Street, in favor of Michael Normoyle.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday sold out the stock at 43 Barclay Street of the Ravenswood Art Glass Works for about $1,600.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. Harry G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry, three months; Lieut. David J. Rumbrough, Third Artillery, one month's extension; Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant General, twenty days' extension; Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Fourth Infantry, three months.

—Prof. James Mercur, United States Military Academy, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on business concerning military engineering and the art of war.

Navy.

—Commodore E. E. Potter has been detached from duty as Governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia May 9 and placed on the retired list.

—Assistant Surgeon C. M. Devalin has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Vermont.

—Lieut. Commander Henry Knox has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to command the Thetis.

—Passed Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered home.

—Ensign W. D. McDougall has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Richmond.

—Lieut. John C. Wilson has been detached from the Vesuvius and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. J. N. Jordan has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Amphitrite.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hudson River and Cornell Railroad Company of New-York City, to build and operate a railroad, ten miles long, from Croton-on-Hudson to Cornell; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. S. Coleman, C. J. Ryan, H. H. Brown, B. F. Coleman, C. J. Ryan, Jr., W. Kennelly, and J. B. Greene of New-York City and Charles Dayton of Brooklyn.

Stanwood & Co. of Brooklyn, to deal in general hardware, ship chandlery and maritime supplies, ships, vessels, launches, &c.; capital, $7,500. Directors—Henry H. Stanwood, W. H. Kennedy, and G. M. Auten of Brooklyn.

Whyland-Fletcher Company of New-York City, to carry on the retail grocery business; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. E. Whyland, W. Fletcher, E. H. Peck, and W. J. Peck of New-York City and J. C. Bouton of Bayonne, N. J.

American Medical Aid and Sanitarium Company of Rochester; capital, $60,000. Directors—O. E. Hall of Rochester, and C. H. Dupreche and Adelaide R. Kenny of Batavia.

Rob Roy Chemical Company of Rochester, to manufacture cough drops, chewing gum, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. D. Wharff, O. K. Sage, and C. B. Peck of Rochester.

W. E. Baker Company of New-York City, to deal in all kinds of smokers' articles; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. E. Baker of Portland, Me., and S. M. Wallach, and K. S. Falk of New-York City.

Troy Coal, Tar, and Chemical Company, to purchase and sell coal, wood, and oil tars and to manufacture and sell the distillates thereof, and also of roofing and sheathing felts and paper; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Squarey, C. W. Bilfinger, and J. Cayrd of Troy.

Certificate of increase of the capital stock of the Hotel Savoy of New-York City, from $1,050,000 to $1,200,000; amount of the capital actually paid in Feb. 25, $981,500; amount of debts and liabilities, $1,532,000, of which $700,000 was for a purchase-money mortgage.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Elverson—Mayo.

Miss Eleanore Mayo, daughter of Frank Mayo, the veteran actor, was married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Col. James Elverson, Jr., the general manager of The Philadelphia Inquirer, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks.

The church was handsomely decorated with Easter flowers and plants. At the time set for the ceremony the church was filled with the relatives and friends of the couple. Miss Mayo was certainly one of the prettiest brides of the season, and as she went up the centre aisle leaning upon the arm of her father, she presented a beautiful picture. Preceeding her was her younger sister, Miss Deronda Mayo, who acted as maid of honor. The ushers were C. Emory McMichael, manager of the Philadelphia North American; Walter J. Dunham of Buffalo, Edward W. Osborne, publisher of The Cleveland Press; Joseph M. Rogers, Managing Editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, and J. Ambrose Butler, publisher of The Buffalo Evening News.

Col. Elverson was attended by Lemuel Coffin Altemus of Philadelphia, as best man.

The bride wore an ivory white satin gown, with train, and elaborately trimmed with point lace. The bodice was full in front and trimmed with strings of pearls. From the bodice long festoons of lace hung over the

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Eleanore Mayo.
The bride of Col. Elverson, Jr.

skirt. The veil, edged with point lace, fell back to the extreme end of the train. She carried a large bunch of Easter lilies. Miss Deronda Mayo wore a gown of blue mousseline de soie over a white silk skirt.

After the ceremony the newly married couple walked down the aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." A wedding breakfast for the bridal party was given at the Waldorf.

Many guests were present at the church from Philadelphia and other cities. Among those present were Charles H. Heustis, editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, and the prominent members of the editorial and business staff of the paper; Major J. B. Pond, Dr. and Mrs. Walters, R. E. A. Dorr, Col. Anthony J. Drexel, J. H. Corning, Miss Helen Dauvray, Sereno S. Pratt, W. H. Whitely, Charles Bilson, Miss Beatrice Robertson, James Robinson, Miss Rachel MacAuley, Mrs. C. J. Johnson, Mrs. Kately, Mrs. John G. Carter, Charles Fleming, Mrs. Edwin F. Mayo, Francis F. Webb, and the following members of the Twelfth Night Club: Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder, the Misses Martha Morton, Selina Fetter, Bessie Tyree, Mary Penfield, Nellie Yale Nelson, Emma

Col. James Elverson, Jr.
Who was married yesterday to Miss Eleanore Mayo.

Frohman, Bijou Fernandez, Ella Starr, Amelia Bingham, Julia Pearl, Maud Hosford, Lelia Ellis, Adelaide Fitzallen, Dickie Martinez, Maidie Craigen, Jeanette Lewis, Mrs. Buckstone, Mrs. William Furst, Mrs. Carhart, and Mrs. Edwin Stevens.

The bride, who has had a short but very successful career upon the operatic stage, is well known for her remarkable beauty and rich voice, which has been trained by the best masters abroad.

Her paternal grandfather was a first cousin of Sir John Franklin, the arctic explorer. Her maternal grandfather, Gen. Robert White, was killed during the Mexican war. Col. Elverson controls the business of The Philadelphia Inquirer, which is owned by his father. He is one of the youngest newspaper managers in the country, and is a prominent member of the American Publishers' Association. He is a member of the staff of Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, a member of the Union League and Clover Clubs of Philadelphia, and of several leading clubs in New-York and Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Elverson, after a short tour, will make their home on South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. They will receive on Tuesdays during May.

Van Siclen—Horsman.

Miss Florence Benton Horsman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. Horsman, was married yesterday to Arthur Van Siclen of New-York in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George F. Breed.

Miss Horsman was an exceedingly pretty bride. Her gown was of white satin, trimmed with pearls. The bridal veil, of tulle, which was in marked contrast with the magnificent point lace, an old heirloom, on the bride's dress, was held in place with a handsome diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Horsman, as maid of honor, who wore a handsome gown, the skirt of which was of delicate green and pink chene silk, with indistinct rosebud pattern, and a waist of white mousseline de soie over pale-green satin. She wore a large white Gainsborough hat, with white plumes, and carried pink and white roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Claire Miller, Miss Louise Weeks, Miss Lillian O'Meara, and Miss Adele Frank, were attired similarly to the maid of honor. They wore beautiful pendants, the gifts of the bride.

The church decorations were particularly fine. The prevailing colors were green and white, this feature being carried out even in the bridesmaid's bouquets, which were of Easter lilies.

The bridegroom was attended by Charles A. Fry of England as the best mand, and the ushers were Louis A. Chandled, S. Carman Harriott, Edwin P. Roe, Alvin V. Boody, Dr. Ben Duryea Woodward, and Edward I. Horsman, Jr.

Mrs. Edward I. Horsman, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of pale lavender velvet, trimmed with white silk and point lace. Mrs. George W. Van Siclen, the mother of the bridegroom, wore black satin and a small jet bonnet. Mrs. H. M. Wilcox, the bride's sister, wore pink mousseline de soie over pink crepe and black crepon skirt and large black net hat.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague of New-York, the Rev. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Dr. and Mrs. Bell of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Boody, Judge and Mrs. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cromwell, the Rev. and Mrs. William Elliot Griffis, Judge and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Miss Virginia Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pinkerton, and Miss Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Frank, Mrs. Garret J. Garretson, M. Seymour Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sherwood Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Van Siclen, Mrs. A. G. Wilcox, the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hobart, Miss Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. John McAnerney, Judge and Mrs. H. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edson, Miss Edson, Mrs. J. H. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Griggs, Mrs. H. W. Weeks, Miss Lila Wells,

J. A. FOLEY'S UNIQUE POSITION

SUED BY HIS WIFE FOR A FUND OF WHICH HE WAS TRUSTEE.

All the Parties to the Action Living Together in Peace and Good Fellowship.

John A. Foley occupies a most unique position in the history of New-York litigation, according to a story that was told before Justice Lawrence and a jury yesterday in the Supreme Court.

He was appointed trustee, fifteen years ago of a fund of $86,000 left by Charles S. Heartt of Troy to his daughter, Louise P. W. Heartt, for life. At her death the money was to go to the daughter's children if she had any.

Mr. Foley married the heiress, and then appropriated every dollar of the trust fund to his own use. He was removed by the Supreme Court from his trusteeship, and Donald B. Toucey was appointed in his stead. Now Mr. Toucey, acting for the former Miss Heartt, and the present Mrs. Foley, and her children, has brought suit against the bondsmen of Mr. Foley for the amount appropriated by the latter. And all this time Mr. and Mrs. Foley and their children live together in the utmost peace and good fellowship at Hackensack, N. J., in a home provided, it is alleged, by one of the bondsmen.

The action on trial yesterday was to recover $30,000 from Edward H. Schell, Mary E. Schell, and Joseph Bird, executors of the will of Edward Schell, who was a surety for the amount in suit on the bond of Mr. Foley.

In his will Mr. Heartt left $50,000 in trust for his daughter for life, and after making certain other bequests, the residue was also left in trust for her benefit. James H. Howe and Jonas S. Heartt were appointed executors. A suit was brought for the construction of the will in the Supreme Court, and, after a decision had been given, John A. Foley was appointed trustee of the trust for the benefit of the daughter. He was required to give a bond, and the sureties were Edward Schell, Daniel B. Allen, Arthur M. Foley, and Elizabeth Foley. They qualified in $170,000. The bond was furnished in June, 1880. The trust estate was then transferred to him.

In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court, Mr. Foley was found to have been unfaithful in the administration of his trust, in that he had converted the whole of the principal of the trust estate to his own use, amounting to $86,063, and had also failed to pay over the income to the beneficiary, amounting to $32,273.62, aggregating $118,336.62.

When Donald B. Toucey was appointed trustee in the place of Foley he was required to give a bond of $140,000. Foley was directed to pay over to his successor the $118,336.62 which the court had found that he had not accounted for, and, in the event of his failing to do this, the new trustee was directed to collect the money from the sureties on the bond. As Foley failed to pay over the trust fund, a demand was made on the executors of Edward Schell for the payment of $20,000. They refused to pay, and suit was brought through O. P. Buel.

Joseph H. Choate and William V. Rowe appeared for the Schell executors. They, in their defense to the action, pleaded that a determination of the controversy cannot be had without the co-sureties being made parties to the action. Their understanding was that they were to become sureties to the beneficiaries of the trust to the amount of the capital of the trust estate, as follows: Daniel B. Allen, $50,000; Arthur M. Foley, $5,000; Elizabeth Foley, $15,000, and Edward Schell, $15,000. The bond, however, was drawn in accordance with the usual custom, in double the amount to be secured.

It is further alleged, as a defense to the cause of action, that, after the husband of the beneficiary had failed to account for the fund, Mr. Schell, in his lifetime, for some years, paid her semi-annually $750, in discharge and satisfaction of any liability of his on the bond, the payments aggregating $7,496.45. In addition to these payments, Mr. Schell also furnished for the use of Mrs. Foley the house in Hackensack, N. J., where she now resides with her children and husband, which is considered to be worth $1,000 a year in rental. This was also received in accordance of his liability on the bond. It is therefore contended that all these payments should be taken into account and deducted from any liability of Mr. Schell.

The case will be continued to-day.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S ESTATE.

The Supreme Court Says It Is Exempt from Collateral Inheritance Tax.

A decision was rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court last Friday which holds that the estate of the late Cardinal McCloskey is exempt from the collateral inheritant tax. The decision is one which interests Catholic churches generally.

The case was submitted to Judges Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Parker, without argument, last month upon an agreed state of facts. The question arose in an action brought by the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration to compel Nathaniel Niles to take title to a house and lot on Mott Street which he had purchased from the church. He refused to take title upon the ground that the property was subject to the tax as a part of the estate of Cardinal McCloskey, who died on Oct. 10, 1885. The contract of purchase was made on July 20, 1894.

Cardinal McCloskey devised in his will all of his estate to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, and Bishop McNierney of Albany, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common. Bishop McNierney and Bishop Loughlin conveyed their linterest in the real estate to Archbishop Corrigan, who conveyed the property, subject to the suit, to the Church of the Transfiguration. At the time of the death of Cardinal McCloskey the collateral inheritance tax, passed June 10, 1885, was in operation, and the real estate bequeathed by him was liable to such tax. No taxes, however, were ever paid. An act of March 19, 1892, amended the law of 1885 by inserting the following clause: "Provided further, that any collateral inheritance heretofore devised or bequeathed to any person who is a Bishop, or to any religious corporation, shall be exempted from and not be subject to the provisions of this act."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who writes the opinion of the court, says: "The act applies to all sorts of property in possession or in expectancy, and makes no distinction, and it was the evident intention of the Legislature to release property which had been thus devised from the provisions of the Inheritance Tax act, whether such devise had become operative prior to the passage of the act or subsequent thereto. If our construction of the act is correct, then there is no power upon the part of the State now to collect such taxes, its right having been released by an effective legislative act, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment with costs."

Francis J. McLoughlin, who appeared for the church, said, regarding the decision: "This matter is of the utmost importance to the Diocese of New-York, and Brooklyn also, as it is a precedent for a like ruling on the estate of the late Bishop Loughlin. Both he and Cardinal McCloskey held large amounts of Church property in their own names, and to them everything in the successions. If the court had not exempted their estates from the tax, nearly every Catholic church in these two cities would have to pay a tax of 5 per cent. on all its real estate. The property involved in this particular suit is comparatively small, about $20,000, but the result affects millions of dollars of Church property."

JOSEPH BEIER'S STRANGE IDEA.

He Thought He Ought to Plead Guilty of a Crime When Innocent.

Joseph Beier has led an honest life for nearly fifty years. When he gets an idea into his hard head it sticks there, and not even death or the penitentiary can get it out.

He recently conceived the impression that he ought to plead guilty to grand larceny in the second degree under an indictment found against him, and Recorder Goff had his hands full yesterday in convincing Beier that he was making a mistake.

Beier has been employed for twenty-one years as porter by the Mashwananik Manufacturing Company of 74 Worth Street. In the same building the Washington Mills Company has its storeroom and offices. Richard Bigler, James Mackey, and W. J. Press entered into a conspiracy to rob the Washington Mills Company, and induced Beier, who knew nothing of their purpose, to keep the elevator doors on his floor open after hours, so that they could pass their booty through from the floor above.

Beier was indicted with the others, and when arraigned yesterday, he pleaded guilty to every one's astonishment.

The Recorder asked Beier if he had carefully considered what he was doing, and that he might receive a ten years' sentence under such a plea. The defendant replied that he had.

"Have you had counsel?" asked the Recorder. Beier said he did not need one, and that his plea was that of guilty.

"Who advised you to plead guilty?" was the Recorder's next question.

"Friends told me it was the best thing I could do, and I am satisfied," was the prisoner's answer

"Did you help steal those goods?" again asked the Recorder.

"Your Honor, I never stole a thing in my life," exclaimed the old man. "These men came to me and asked me to keep the doors open half an hour later than usual that night, as they had some goods they wanted to get out late, and I obliged them. Had I known they wanted to steal anything I never would have opened that door. I have worked for my employers for twenty-one years, and never took a thing in my life. But I will plead guilty."

"Beier," the Recorder said, "your employers were here to-day, and all say you are an honest man, and asked me to inquire into your case, and I shall do so. If what you say is true, you are not guilty of a crime, and I will instruct the Clerk to withdraw your plea of guilty, and interpose one of not guilty. I will also assign John Brooks Leavitt to look after your case as counsel."

"But, your Honor, friends told me to plead guilty, as that would be the best thing for me," mumbled the prisoner, as he was led away, with a disappointed look on his face.

"It is very evident you do not know what you are doing," said the Recorder. "I never saw a man so anxious to go to prison before."

COUNTESS VON LINDEN'S PROPERTY

She Recovers Some Unlawfully Transferred by F. H. Weeks.

Another lawsuit arising out of the frauds of Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison, was passed upon yesterday by Justice Ingraham, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The action was one brought by Benigno S. Suarez, as executor of the estate of H. S. Suarez, for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by the Countess von Linden, who was formerly Isabelle Andrews, a daughter of Loring Andrews. She was married to Count Eberhard von Linden, Chamberlain to the King of Würtemberg, in 1876. At the time of her marriage all of her property was placed in trust for her benefit, she to receive the income of it during her life. The marriage settlement was dated Nov. 9, 1876. The marriage settlement was executed in Stuttgart, and related to her real and personal property in this country.

Weeks was the substituted trustee under the marriage settlement. The Countess purchased a piece of property which belonged to her father's estate, and executed a mortgage upon it for $25,000. This mortgage came into the hands of Weeks, who, without the knowledge or consent of the Countess, transferred it to Suarez. The Countess never knew of this until after the discovery of Weeks's frauds, and it was subsequently ascertained that at the time of the transfer Weeks had appropriated over $100,000 of her trust property. The bond had been taken in Weeks's individual name. The question before the court was whether Suarez ever became the owner of the mortgage.

Justice Ingraham holds that the attempt of Weeks to transfer the mortgage to Suarez was invalid, because he had no power to transfer any of the securities except upon the written consent of the Countess, and that said particular mortgage and appropriated the proceeds of it to his own use in loaning money to another person, and taking security for it in his own name, and not as trustee. Judgment was therefore directed that Suarez transfer the bond and mortgage in the Central Trust Company, the present trustee of the Countess von Linden.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

A commission was appointed by Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to inquire into the mental condition of William W. Foster, who is a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of assaulting his brother, Scott Foster, President of the People's Bank, on Canal Street. Howe & Hummel, the defendant's counsel, made the application for the commission, and if the case comes to trial they will put in a plea of insanity. Drs. Kelly and Newton, the Tombs physicians, were named as commissioners.

—The April Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charges against Solomon Sayles, the butcher of Sixth Avenue, for illegal registration, against Nathan Rothchild for offering Frederick Wygand, a watcher in the Fifteenth Election District of the Tenth Assembly District, $5 to substitute an O'Brien poster for a McNally paster, and against Thomas Fredericks, a Tammany watcher in the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Assembly District, who was charged by George Lee with destroying two sets of ballots upon election day.

—Frederick Akers got a verdict for $1,078 yesterday against the city in the Court of Common Pleas for the loss of a valuable trotting horse that fell into an unprotected trench in the annexed district in September, 1892.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 295—The Town of Andes, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley P. Ely.—Motion to continue denied.

No. 309—D. E. Wood et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. Bach, Cory & Co.—Submitted by P. V. Hoffman, Charles H. Aldrich, and N. C. Sears for the plaintiffs in error, and by R. A. Childs for the defendants in error.

No. 716—The Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Clifford R. Pontius.—Mandate granted, on motion of William A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel.

No. 292—The County of Gratiot, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry M. Aylesworth.—Argument concluded by Thomas S. Jerome for the defendant in error, and submitted by Charles J. Willard for the plaintiff in error.

No. 233—The Pacific Railroad, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted by A. T. Britton, A. H. Browne, and James Coleman for the appellant, and by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellee.

No. 293—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States et al; No. 149—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and No. 214—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Countryman et al.—Argument commenced by George B. Young for the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company et at. and continued by W. H. Norris for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The day call for Wednesday, April 17, will be as follows: Nos. 293 and 149 and 214, 295, 871, 946, 299 and 830, 262, 303, 304, 305, 306.

Suit Over an Insurance Policy.

Although Sebastian Etzkorn was afflicted with many diseases until death relieved him of his suffering, he managed to secure a life insurance policy for $500 in the Metropolitan Company.

When the death claim was put in by Frederick Reilly, who held the policy, the company declined to pay, on the ground that Etzkorn had enough diseases to set up a first-class hospital on his own account, but that he concealed them all when examined by the company's physicians.

Among other little ailments, it is asserted that Etzkorn had Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, erysipelas, heart disease, and tuberculosis of the lungs.

Reilly has brought suit in the City Court for the amount of the policy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

33—Cannares vs. Proceeds of sale of steamship Seguranca. 90—Slattery vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Ida. 110—Noordyk vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 69—Minch vs. tug Victoria. 61—Killelia vs. steamboat Maryland and tug W. C. Nicoll. 85—Howell vs. schooner Mary L. Peters. 17—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell. 41 to 43—Mell vs. canalboat H. H. Baker. 112—Cowley vs. yacht Rosa. 113—Glennon vs. The Mayor, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—19—Globe L. & T. Co. vs. Weeks. 25—Daly vs. Brady. 32—Wagley vs. Traders' and Accident Company. 36—Snyder vs. McNeil. 41—Clark vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 43—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 46—Price vs. Panama Railroad. 58—Monroe Fibre Company vs. Delafield. 64—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 73—Obelenis vs. Creeth. 74—Kennedy vs. F. & M. Shaefer Brewing Company. 79—United States vs. Daly. 80—Crosby vs. Fleischmann. 90—Tatersalls vs. Easton. 92—Birshead vs. Weeks. 93—Hennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity Calendar—Coxe, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

15½—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith. 3—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 31—Mueller vs. Bertholon. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Steljes. 2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Ambrose J. Agate, appellant, vs. Caroline E. House, as executrix.—Argued by George W. Blunt for appellant, Henry W. Taft for respondent.

In the matter of the claim of Nelson Duntz vs. William L. Horton and another, executors, &c., appellants.—Argued by E. C. Aiken for appellants, Frank C. Cushing for respondents.

David M. Blaustein as administrator, &c., vs. Eugene W. Guindon and another, appellants.—Argued by Arthur D. Williams for appellants, G. Washbourne Smith for respondents.

William H. Finley, an infant, appellant, vs. Hudson Electric Railway Company.—Argued by J. Rider Cady for appellant, L. F. Longley for respondent.

In the matter of the accounting of Henry B. Bolton and another, executors, vs. Sarah L. Myers and another, appellants.—Argued by James R. Marvin for appellant, Alex Thain for respondent.

Nicholas Powers, administrator, &c., vs. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, appellant; Isabella M. Baird, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. William Baird, impleaded, &c.; same vs. James C. Baird, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frederick H. Cyrenius, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on stipulation, with costs.

Dina Sulz, administratrix, &c., vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

John Duryea, appellant, vs. Catharine Fuechsel, &c., executrix.—Order affirmed, without costs to either party, but with leave to plaintiff to move at Special Term to set aside and vacate judgment of March, 1890, or to renew his motion for a new trial; and the motion to dismiss the appeal pending in this court from the subsequent judgment granted, without costs.

The People, ex rel. Western Electric Company, vs. Frank Campbell, Controller, &c.; Sarah Lazarus and another vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Edwin Gomez and another vs. Horatio Gomez, Trustee, and another.—Motion to advance granted, with costs, and cause reserved for argument upon the first day of the next session of this court.

David McClure vs. Louis P. Levy, appellant.—Motion to open default.—Ordered that the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department return the remittitur herein, and upon its return this motion is granted and the cause restored to calendar on payment within ten days of $50 costs.

In the will of Kate L. Landy, deceased.—Motion to amend remittitur.—Motion granted, on payment of $50 costs within twenty days.

People ex rel. Bryant W. Dinsmore vs. Thomas F. Gilroy, &c., Mayor, &c.; same vs. same.—Motions for reargument denied, with costs.

Nellie Sisco, administratrix, vs. Lehigh and Hudson Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur. Granted.

Angel K. Jorgensen, appellant, vs. Flavius S. Squires and others, motion for reargument; Ellis H. Roberts, &c., vs. George F. Victor and others, impleaded, &c., motion for reargument.—Denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Onondaga County Savings Bank, &c., appellants, vs. James Butler.—Motion for advance. Granted.

The calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 208, 205, 229, 173, 230, 211, 227, 220.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class II.—1—Cushman vs. Fehr. 2—Renault vs. Rheims. 3—Guyon vs. Cutler.

Class IV.—4—Munn vs. Munn. 5—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 6—Coddington vs. Bond.

Class VII.—7—German-American Investment Company vs. Hayes. 8—Wagner vs. New-York Coffee Exchange. 9—Lurman vs. same.

Class VIII.—10—Jackson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Batton vs. The Mayor, &c. 12—Smyth vs. The Mayor, &c. 13—Monahan vs. Athy. 14—Weil vs. Lichtenstein. 15—McCreery vs. Lichtenstein. 16—Mitchell Company vs. Mitchell Fashion Plate Company. 17—Osborn vs. Sexton. 18—Matter of Haggerty. 19—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 20—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 21—Eutenseiton vs. Ittner. 22—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 23—Bachrach vs. Levy. 24—Helnprecht vs. Bowen. 25—Stone vs. Linde. 26—Buxton vs. Jacobs. 27—Klenke vs. Broker. 28—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 29—Straus vs. White. 30—Kloh vs. New-York Fertilizer Company. 31—Levy vs. Gill. 32—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 33—Weyman vs. Regnal. 34—Farreira vs. Galvan. 35—Bloss vs. Bloss.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes Upon—1—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Writing Company. 2—American Writing Machine Company. 3—Andrews Manufacturing Company. 4—Babcock. 5—Batcheller Mirror Company. 6—Bean. 7—Beck. 8—Benedict. 9—Berlinger. 10—Berringer. 11—Bidwell. 12—Block. 13—Blumenthal. 14—Bowne. 15—C. B. Keogh Manufacturing Company. 16—Central Safe Deposit Company. 17—Coke Export Company. 18—Culbert. 19—Deane. 20—Deering. 21—Dolan. 22—Eck. 23—Boatman's Transportation Company. 23—Firie. 24—F. Grote & Co. 25—Fifth Avenue Storage Warehouse Company. 26—Fowler Rice Company. 27—F. Meyer Manufacturing Company. 28—Fred Nourse Company. 29—Guarantee Identification Company. 30—Harlem River Milling Company. 31—Hygienic Chemical Company. 32—Industrial Information Company. 33—Italian Marble Mosaic Company. 34—John Asheroft Patent Grate Bar Company. 35—J. B. Brewster & Co. 36—Kroder. 37—King Stable Company. 38—McLaughlin. 39—Martin Process Company. 40—Muldaur Company. 41—Morrison. 42—Moser & Heidersimer Malting Company. 43—Napoleon Thompson Company. 44—New-York and Long Island Railway Company. 45—Hermane Company. 46—New-York Biscuit Company. 47—New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Company. 48—New-York Photogravure Company. 49—New-York Smoking Pipe Company. 50—Perrin, Payson & Co. 51—Peter Adams & Co. 52—Photo-Engraving Company. 53—Porter Brothers' Company. 54—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 55—Southern Cotton Oil Company. 56—Turner. 57—Wadsworth. 58—Wyandance Spring Improvement Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2365—Van Brunt vs. Clinch. 2430—Man vs. Stromwell. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2157—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Riker. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2618—Pratt vs. Barowsky. 18—Schmidt vs. Burghard. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 2319—Schweitzer vs. Jaeger. 2387—Akermann vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2898—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 2385—Cohen vs. Jaeger. 2386—Jones vs. Watterson. 2421—Boehm vs. Shea. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1522—McBurney vs. Lederle. 2175—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2305—Hepburn vs. Hepburn. 2161—Zebley vs. Lauglin vs. Duckler. 9—Trailer vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

999—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1054—Schwreing vs. Le Boutillier. 2235—Welling vs. The Mayor, &c. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 1150—Parrish vs. same. 1435—Hosmer vs. Clark. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 718—Vanderpoel vs. Gorman. 2925—Sickles vs. Budelman. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1886—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2632—Sickles vs. Schane. 1411—Griffiths vs. Haynes. 1420—Clark vs. Kerr. 1449—Tagen vs. Schwabeland. 1451—Hopherner vs. American Distilling Company. 1452—Ritterband vs. Cohn. 1453—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1454—Kosik vs. Shriver. 1455—Rosenberg vs. Schillhauser. 1458—Moses vs. Miller. 1469—Allen vs. Bullock. 1460—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 1461—Empire State Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1462—Salomon vs. Hammond. 1463—Casoleggi vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1464—Frank vs. Menken.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1464.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Gleerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

Equity Cases.—714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 788—Boyle vs. Boyle.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1116—Burns vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Harriet H. White, Francis Friedman, Dennis Salomon, Barbara Grigisperg, Marietta R. Stevens. At 2 P. M.—Leopold Goldblatt and Stephen V. R. Cooper.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1008—Contested will of James Kelly.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4020—Stier vs. Janlusz. 4025—Sickels vs. Bauer. 415—Hamilton vs. Percy. 882—Rogan vs. Schmidt. 1604—Fenster vs. Burns. 1643—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 1706—Hamburg-Americ vs. American Packet Company. 1707—Reynolds vs. Bowles. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1723—North American Brewing Company vs. Lester. 1724—Russell vs. Moore. 1751—Bubb vs. Wood. 3074—Rogers vs. Georgi. 3903—Kellar vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 1720—Toher vs. Steinard. 4082½—Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company vs. Yorkston. 1773—Hartog vs. Union Railway Company. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1775—Randall vs. Hayes. 1776—Foster vs. Cohen. 1778—Foster vs. Frankman. 1780—Harrington vs. Paulis. 1781—Jackson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1782—Deming vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 1784—Frankowitz vs. Lederle. 1785—Hall vs. Friedlander. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapiro. 1788—Moa vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1637—Klosner vs. Krooks.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 704—Gray vs. Beales. 2980—Rosenshall vs. Elsen Vineyard Company. 917—Jacobs vs. Slutz. 3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1476—Hahn vs. Greene. 1940—Hermann vs. Goldman. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fine. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 911—Kleinman vs. Metzger. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 4079½—Walton vs. Mather. 1176—Abegg vs. Ikerry. 1523—Jeuth vs. Tyrrell. 1149—Granz vs. Smith. 1577—Plank vs. Lewis. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn. 1485—Relley vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1684—Sauer vs. Barry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1190—Rosera vs. Gluecksman. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1401—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1488—Bindern vs Haak. 1491—Smith vs. Fleming. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1536—Tartearer vs. Herrmann. 1595—Coffey vs. Swanton. 1441—Thommen vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1594—Noyes vs. Mossban. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3962—Talbot vs. Mumford. 3895—Cohen vs. Jones. 4060—Clark vs. Flanagan. 4068—Storm vs. Bell-Downey. 3827—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Fish. 3993—Vanderwith vs. Schram. 3968—Meyer vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 3854—Jennings vs. Lancaster. 3954—Donet vs. Robinson. 3980—Silberman vs. Fagenson. 4002—Devlin vs. Riverside Association. 4006—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Birn. 4048—Myers vs. Tilford.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—173—Whalen vs. Gorton.

COURT OF YER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF YER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Carlton vs. Betts. 2—Jacob S. Herzig alias Joseph Hart. 3—Collen S. Burrnes. 4—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Muller. 5—Salvatore Avella. 6—Isaac Beman. 7—George Brennan. 8—Abraham Isaacs. 9—Edward Gerson. 10—Timothy Donovan. 11—Michael Scanlon. 12—Caroline Kraft. (Fix day for trial.) Pleadings.—1—Charles England and William Jones. 2—Frank Wyman. 3—James Gallaghan. 4—John Sewry alias John Gorman and William Jamison, (2.) 5—Otto Stern. 6—Keegen McDonald. 7—Henry Stolle. 8—Jacob Hellman. 9—Harris Coppersmith. 10—Louis Kansler. 11—Thomas Dineen. 12—Mary Saff. 13—Maggie Anderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Joseph Howard and Lester H. Bennett. 2—Richard Mgrls. 3—Jacob Korner. 4—John Williams. 5—Annie Edwards and Josie Cole. 6—Elizabeth O'Connor. 7—James Murphy. 8—Walter Bowles. 9—Samuel Levy. 10—Preston Parry. 11—Louisa Matthews.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Henry Werck. 2—Lizzie F. Bailly. 3—Umbertо Mahr. 4—Joseph Manning and Frederick T. Feiss. 5—Antonio Morello. 6—Matthew H. Moore. 7—Ida Goldberg. 8—Simon Goldberg. 9—John P. Gallagher. 10—John Conley. 11—Denis Raferty. 12—George Williams. 13—Charles Miller. 14—John McGuire.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Heidelscheimer vs. McManus—Louis H. Hahlo. Kelly vs. Thomson—Houston Electric Company—Sidney J. Cowen. Gebhard vs. Davis—William T. Gray. Merrill vs. Lewiston Mill Company—John Delahunty.

Beekman, J.—Burrell vs. Lowenstein—Eugene A. Philbin.

Stover, J.—Quick vs. McKinlay; Minturn vs. same—Edward Schenck.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Field vs. O'Connor—Louis J. Hasbrouck. Foley vs. Mercantile National Bank—James R. Steers. In Matter of Clement Herdt & Co.—Theodore F. Hascall. Tracy vs. Bigot—Louis J. Hasbrouck.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Elie Weill vs. Abraham Lichtenstein—Carl Callman.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Morris Hahn vs. Johanna Finkelstone—Louis Hanneman.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, S.—Hobart J. Park vs. George F. Dickenson—Edward A. Acker.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Kellogg, J.

1020—Moore vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 1039—Meade vs. Goetz. 1048—McNeal vs. Smith. 1049—Turner vs. Phillips. 920—Bulmer Lumber Company vs. Travers et al. 1074—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1091—Slock vs. Geet. 1092—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1098—Becker vs. Adam. 1099—Merritt vs. Crow. 1102—Goldstein vs. Gratz. 1104—James vs. Powell. 1108—Burgrat vs. Emery. 1109—Smith vs. Emery. 322—Keene vs. Supervisors of Kings County et al. 1110—Bryan vs. Troy. 1111—Farrell vs. Leahy. 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1112—Duffy et al. vs. County of Queens et al. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies' Union. 1124—Edwards vs. Netherland Insurance Company. 1125—Finch vs. Van Syckle. 1126—Schneider vs. Koonz. 1127—Cuming vs. Lewin. 1128—Bulger vs. The Press Publishing Company. 1130—Shadbolt Manufacturing Company vs. Seely. 1131—Barrett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1132—Stone vs. Cahill. 1133—Goodfellow vs. Burckhardt. 1134—Mapper vs. May. 1135—O'Shea vs. County of Kings.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1135.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 130—Brooklyn Lumber Company vs. Crasswell. 136—General Synod Reformed Church vs. O'Brien. 137—Van Keuren vs. Jansen. 114—Girty vs. Standard Oil Company. 116—Same vs. same. 143—Birdsall & Waite & Perry Manufacturing Company vs. Schwartz. 106—Zodikow vs. Kozlik. 147—Lynch vs. Barker. 148—Barkenthein vs. Shutte. 149—Rorhig vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 150—Menninger vs. Schleicher. 151—Cumming vs. Finlayson. 152—Morlock vs. Wagner. 153—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 154—Cattell vs. Finlayson. 155—Johnson vs. Rueter.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1245—Fagan vs. Kelly. 938—O'Loane, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 837—Hughes vs. Stevenson. 615—Stucky vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 826—Elkelkraut et al. vs. Burkard. 206—Clark, administrator, &c., vs. Cornell et al. 393—Walsh vs. City of Brooklyn. 1137—Degnun vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1198—Morgan vs. Iron Clad Manufacturing Company. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, vs. Wilson. 1006—Smith vs. Colyer. 460—Murphy vs. Weidman Cooperage Company. 677—Schnoor vs. Miller et al. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2183—Karpenstein vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution et al. 814—Lotz, Jr., infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1027—Levy vs. Bolton Drug Company. 308—Feltman, administrator, vs. Arnsbacher et al. 824—Mole, administrator, &c., vs. Thatcher. 561—Muller

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

The New-York Turn Verein's Purchase—Auction Sales Yesterday and Those for To-day.

The New-York Turn Verein has bought, at $55,000, the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 69.2 by 102.2, and will build a clubhouse and hall on the site.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold, for Schnakenberg Brothers, the five-story brick flat, with store, 566 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100, at $43,000, and to William H. Wagner, at $20,000, the five-story brick flat 308 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.9 by 75 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to John Alexander, at $23,900 and $21,350 respectively, the two five-story brick flats 202 and 204 West Eightieth Street, south side, beginning 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 102.2.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold under foreclosure, at $5,000, to F. R. Usher and Thomas A. Darragh, plaintiffs, the right, title, and interest of Leonard F. Beckwith to 933 Fifth Avenue, east side, 77.2 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 150, four-story stone-front dwelling.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $22,000, to Scott Brady, the one-and one-half story frame dwelling on the east side of Hoffman Street, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, with lot 50 by 124.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $11,000 each, to the plaintiff, Ernest G. Stedman, the two four-story brownstone tenements 409 and 411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 156.6 feet east of First Avenue, 37.6 by 92.8 by — by 99.6.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $1,500, to the plaintiff, Thomas Crimmins, the plot on the line of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, or east side of Bolton Road, Inwood, 87.3¼ by — by 98.7½ by 147. Under foreclosure, also, he sold, at $14,650, to James Black, the five-story brick flat 1,568 Madison Avenue, west side, 81.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 70. To B. B. Vanderveer, at $26,000, he sold a plot of twenty-one lots on Anthony Avenue and King's Bridge and William's Bridge Roads, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold under foreclosure, at $34,200, to Thomas A. McIntyre, the three-story frame tenement, with store, 977 Third Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, 25.1 by 105. To Tarrant Putnam, plaintiff, at $700, he sold, under foreclosure, the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Rockfield Street, 798.6 feet west of the William's Bridge Road.

To-day's sales at auction, to take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise stated, are herewith given:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, 75 by 100.5, with three-story brick and frame building, with store on 532 and frame shops and stable on 534 and 536; also, 202 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 60.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee: 1,881 Lexington Avenue, west side, beginning at northerly corner of Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments—On 1,881, $20,775; on each of the others, $17,540.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling, used as private Riverside Club. Due on judgment, $18,540.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 104 Centre Street, south side, 57.9 feet west of Franklin Street, 24.6 by 74.8 by 24.6 by 74.3, five-story and basement brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: No. 434 Canal Street, south side, 67 feet west of Varick Street, extending to 6 Vestry Street, 22 by 55.5 by irregular, three-story brick building, with store; also, 11 Elizabeth Street, west side, 150 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 94.8 by 25.3 by 94.7, three and five story brick tenements; also, 806 Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, leasehold of two-story and basement brick building; also, 197 and 199 South Fifth Avenue, east side, 99.9 feet north of Grand Street, 25.1 and 25, respectively, by 100, three and four story front and five-story rear brick buildings; also, 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzoff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,880.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Martin J. Earley, referee, 21 to 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 42.9 1-3 feet west of Madison Avenue, 61.1 by 100.8½, three four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $13,400.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Gideon J. Tucker, referee, 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,430; on prior mortgages, $7,600.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward De Witt, referee, 323 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 190 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,720.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 177 Lewis Street, west side, 97.5½ feet south of Fifth Street, 24.2 by 92.9½ by 24.8½ by 90.3½, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $1,720.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 232 East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 370 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,100.

By James Bleecker & Son, executor's sale, 332 First Avenue, east side, 49.8 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 26.8 by 96, four-story and basement brick flat.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 171 to 175 and 179 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, 17.10 by 100.11 each, four three-story and basement brick dwellings; also, 221 and 223 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 223 feet east of Third Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brownstone flats; also 71 to 75 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 109 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11 each, three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; also 40 to 48 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½ each, five four-story and basement brownstone dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed There Yesterday for New Structures.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 52 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, four four-story and basement brick dwellings, by Dwyer & Haigh, cost, $96,000.

Nineteenth Avenue, s w s, one-story brick flat and store, by Ellen M. Curtis of 960 Park Avenue; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, three four-story brick dwellings, by Tuomey & Brookman of 113 East Seventy-third Street; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street; south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, three three-story and basement brick dwellings, by same; cost, $54,000.

Nos. 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street, eight-story brick store and lofts, by Jacob Hirsh of 25 West Eighty-seventh Street; cost, $140,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, five-story brick tenement, by Edward J. Brady of 58 Warren Street; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Jacob Wicks, Jr., of 67 East Ninety-second Street; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Martin J. Earley of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $17,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Southern Boulevard, two two-story frame dwellings, by Robert N. Quinn of 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $8,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Joseph Liebertz of 1,020 Prospect Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 56 feet east of Hoe Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by same; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 65 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, one-story frame stable; cost, $175.

Cannon Street, southeast corner of Stanton street, six-story brick flat, by Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue; cost, $25,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Claus H. Martens, plaintiff, at $3,000, the three-story frame dwelling 378 Stone Avenue, 25 by 100. To Mary Bailey, plaintiff, he sold, at $5,550 and $4,000, respectively, the two four-story brick dwellings 692 and 696 Dean Street, 35.3 by 100. To the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, plaintiff, he sold, at $1,500, the two-story frame dwelling 376 Osborn Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold in partition the four three-story brick buildings, with stores, 252 to 258 Van Brunt Street, each 71.4 by 90. The first three went to Towns & Scudder at $2,200, $2,275, and $2,450, respectively, and the last to Le Grand Clark at $2,500.

Mr. Francis H. Nichols, as referee, sold to George V. Brower, plaintiff, at $8,500, the three-story brick dwelling 497 Fourth Street, 21 by 95.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 16.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Michael Redmond and wife to Caroline A. Blair. $1

BOSTON AV, n s, 319.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x100.11x28.8x104.6; Joseph D. Lomax and wife to Hattie E. Mitchell, ½ part.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 197.1 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x118.3x21.11x121.7; Hattie E. Mitchell to Joseph D. Lomax, ½ part. 10

WALKER ST, 72 and 76; Alvi T. Baldwin to Margaret J. Baldwin. 1

80TH ST, 319 East; Christine Carmichael to Carl Bunte and wife. 15,000

90TH ST, 49 West; Sigmund Gutwillig to Manheim Cohen. 27,500

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 397.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x64.6; Caroline A. Blair to Nora Cook. 3,000

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Nathan J. Newitter to Sadie Newitter. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie Newitter to William C. Lesster.

113TH ST, 236 West; John A. Picken and wife to Mary W. Platt. 1

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; Melvine MacBride to George L. Slawson and another. 100

29TH ST, 351 West; Alexander Alges to Paul E. Ehrhart. 25,000

76TH ST, 140 West; Edward Tipping and wife to Anna F. Eastman. 1

88TH ST, s s, 441 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.8; James Livingston and wife to Juliette H. Dana.

LENOX AV, w s, 25 ft s of 124th St, 99.10x100; George E. Forster and wife to Robert Wallace. 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x70; William D. Manning to William H. Hall, Jr. 1

88TH ST, 64 East; Oscar Taussig to Rosalie Ullman. 19,000

102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 92x100.11; George F. Johnson and wife to Jacob Jung and another. 37,500

150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Jacob Knab to Hugh Martin. 1

WILLIAM ST, 259; Simon P. Flannery and wife to James H. Jenks. 1

SAME PROPERTY; James H. Jenks to Simon P. Flannery. 1

WORTH ST, n e s, 65.4 ft s e of Mulberry St, 47x34.7x35.2 gore; Hewlett Scudder and others, executors, of Henry J. Scudder, to J. Boyce Smith. 6,350

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Curtis, executor, to Francis R. Curtis. 423

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Curtis and others to J. Boyce Smith. 1

BEACH ST, n s, 102 ft w of Washington St, 40x60.2x62x48.8x102.2x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Maria L. Fahys. 1

RICHARDS, Sophia, executrix, estate of Patrick Geraghty, deceased; James V. and Ennis I. Geraghty to Bridget Geraghty. 1

2D AV, e s, 77.5 ft n of 11th St, 25.10 x100; Andrew Lion and wife to Samuel Silner. 29,000

11TH ST, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; John G. Mullender to Raphael Danziger. 13,523

6TH AV, e s, 24 ft s of 39th St, 20.2x60; Pompeo Maresi and wife to Amelia Wright. 45,000

6TH AV, e s, 44.2 ft s of 39th St, 20.2 x60; Giovannia Maresi and husband to same. 45,000

28TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Mary D. Moore to William B. Mason. 8,625

87TH ST, 48 West; John J. Phyfe to Amelia Phyfe. 1

69TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Moses F. Fowler to Charles A. Simons. 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 681; Sarah J. Lozier to Maria L. Mount. 500

10TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 25 x75; Jacob Kissling and wife to Bernhard Miller. 27,000

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 47th St, 30x100; William Wuerz and wife to William Stubenbord and wife. 37,000

43D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8 x100.5; Henry Leopold and wife to George Leopold, Sr. 1

LOT 260, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John Hansen. 1,050

65TH ST, n s, 63 ft e of Madison Av, 24x82.5x17x32x7x63; Florence Crossman to Martha P. Strong. 10

106TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; John F. Doyle and wife to Lewis Z. Bach. 6,500

132D ST, n s, 468.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Helen B. and John B. Overton to Sarah D. O'Connor. 100

57TH ST, n w corner of 132d St, 24.11 x110; Mary A. de Peyster to John Hickey. 1

119TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.11; Benjamin Stern to Isaac White. 22,650

2D AV, 1,885; Solomon Frumkes to Solomon L. Kaye. 1

114TH ST, 421 East; Margaret Wagner to Thomas F. Flynn. 14,000

2D AV, 1,885; Solomon Frumkes to Solomon L. Kaye. 1

CONVENT AV, 53; Edwin D. Fox and wife to James J. Faye. 1

102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x96; Margaret F. Clark to Margaret E. McCormick. 25,000

108TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Henry Bernheimer. 10,600

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, and other property; same to Peter C. Eckhardt. 9,525

136TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of 7th Av, 17 x99.11; Richard B. Greenwood to Caroline Schmitz. 1

113TH ST, 239 West; Max Marx and wife to Sadie N. Fowler. 10

113TH ST, 237 West; same to Percy D. Adams. 10

113TH ST, 234 West; John A. Picken and wife to Gaylord Worstell. 1

108TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50.9x100.11; Henry Bernheimer to Bernheimer & Schmid. 10,000

157TH ST, s s, Lot 259, east half, map Melrose, 25x188.2; Arthur Bulman to Bridget Bulman. 1

Recorded Leases.

EHRMANN, Henry, to A. Blackman; 129 Suffolk St, store, 3 years. $480

SPELLMAN, John H., to Budweiser Brewing Company; 113 Park Row, and 5 New Chambers St, 2 years. 3,000

HOFFMAN, Eugene A., to Redfern, Limited, and others; 210 5th Av and 1,135 Broadway, 5 years. 20,000

CHESEBOROUGH, Charles A., to Charles Heintze; 302 2d Av, 4 10-12 years. 1,300

ADAMS, Emma J. and May E., to George Berger; 199 Duane St, 2 years. 2,000

RUDWICK, Ephraim, to D. Scrulow and another; 65 Chrystie St, 4 years. 312

AUDREI, Henrietta B., and another, Trustees of John H. Power, deceased, to August W. Pfluger; 101 East 11th St, 5 years. 1,575

MUNRO, John, to Joachim Ludewig; store, &c., 129 West Broadway, 5 years. 1,200

BEYER, John, to Franz Spinner; 157 6th Av, 3 years. 2,200

VANDER ROEST, William G., to Ernest H. C. Wubbe; first floor, &c., 342 East 30th St, 3 years. 840

SCHERMERHORN, William C., to D. Christiansen and another; 47 South St, 3 years. 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Percy D., to Max Marx; n s of 113th St, 286.8 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years. $3,500

BUNTE, Carl, and another to Christine Camichle; n s of 80th St, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years. 2,500

BAURLEIN, Barbara, to Joseph Lehner, 196 East 4th St, lease. 4,000

BLAIR, Caroline, to Michael Redmond; n s of Elsmere Place, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years. 2,500

SAME to same; s s of Fairmount Place, 422.11 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years. 1,200

BACH, Lewis Z., to John F. Doyle; s s of 105th St, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 6,000

COHN, Therese, to Samuel B. Hamberger, n e corner of 8d Av and 108th St, 1 year. 5,000

SAME to Louise W. Tiffany; n e corner of 8d Av and 108th St, 3 years. 25,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, 3 years. 20,000

COOK, Nora, to John E. Blair; s s of Fairmount Place, 397.1 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years. 700

CONLAN, Mary, and others to Bertha Johnson; n s of 81st St, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 6 years. 22,000

DANZIGER, Raphael, to German Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 11th St, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years. 10,000

DOBBS, Charles G., and wife to Eliza M. Huntoon and others, trustees; s e corner of West End Av and 74th St, and other property, 3 years. 29,000

EHRHART, Paul, and wife to Abraham Steinhardt; n s of 29th St, 158 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years. 15,000

ECKHARDT, Peter C., to Simon Bernheimer; s s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 6,545

EHRMAN, Francis, and wife, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft n of 105th St, 3 years. 22,000

EASTMAN, Anna F., to Edward Tipping; s s of 76th St, 355 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 8,000

FLYNN, Thomas F., and wife to Austin Abbott, as trustee; n s of 114th St, 270 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 10,000

FLECK, Michael, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Alexander Av, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 5 years. 15,000

GRAHAM, Jennie, and another to David Garrison and others; s s of 71st St, 250 ft e of Park Av, demand. 6,400

GILES, William O., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Sedgwick Av, at division line between Plots 1 and 2, map of William O. Giles, 1 year. 3,500

GUTWILLIG, Sigmund, to Annie Heidenheimer; 49 West 90th St, 1 year. 10,000

HULLIHAN, Frances M., to Mary E. Hamblen; n e corner of 9th Av and 52d St, 1 year. 500

HICKEY, John, and wife to J. W. Bell; n w corner of 5th Av and 132d St, demand. 12,000

SAME to same; same property, demand. 8,750

HOLLISTER, Jane W., to Albert T. Bradley; s s of Rockfield St, 98.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 3 years. 2,500

HANSEN, John, and wife to Annie M. Hunter; Lot 262, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years. 2,500

HANSEN, John, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 262, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year. 500

JENKS, James H., to Simon P. Flanner; 259 William St, 1 year. 2,800

JUNG, Jacob, and another to George F. Johnson; n s of 102d St, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 12,500

KEHOE, John, and wife, to The Germania Insurance Company; 73 and 75 West Houston St, 5 years. 95,000

SAME to Julius Kaufman; same property. 11,000

KILLILEA, Thomas, and wife, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 123d St, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years. 5,000

LION, Andrew, and wife, to Alfred Steckler; e s of 2d Av, 77.5 ft n of 11th St, 3 years. 20,000

MORRIS, Ellen J., and another to Ann M. Ward; 790 Greenwich St, demand. 3,500

McCORMACK, Michael, and another to Morris Steinhardt; s e cor of 5th Av and 113th St, demand. 26,000

MONAGHAN, Martin T., and wife to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 91st St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, (3 mortgages). 30,000

MILLAR, Bernhard, and wife, to The Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 1 year. 14,000

MILLER, Bernard, to Jacob Kissling; same property, 1 year. 2,000

PRICE, Ellis L., executor, and others, to the East River Savings Institution; 11 Spruce St, 1 year. 22,000

PEASLEY, Emma, and another, to Dometelle Denison; n s of 183d St, part of Lot 18, Map of Adamsville, 3 years. 8,000

QUICK, Sophia L., executrix, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of Cedar Pl, 100 Forest Av, 1 year. 8,000

RUGGLES, James F., and wife to John C. V. Heuvel and another; 69 Irving Place, 5 years, (two mortgages). 7,000

SMITH, John B., to Mary A. Curtis; n e s of Worth St, 65.4 ft s e of Mulberry St, 3 years. 8,500

SONN, Hyman, and others to Rebecca Childs; n s of Beach St, 102 ft w of Washington St, 3 years. 10,000

SPARLING, Chester F., and wife to James Fay; 147 Forsyth St, demand. 1,125

STINER, Samuel, and wife to Andrew Lion; e s of 2d Av, 77.5 ft n of 11th St, 1 year. 3,000

SPRAGUE, Mary, and another to F. C. Grant; n e corner of West End Av and 73d St, 5 years. 40,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to John Hess and another; 21 East Ninety-ninth Street, 3 years. 4,000

SIMONS, Charles A., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 305 West 69th St, 1 year. 11,500

SAME to Randolph Guggenheimer; n s of 69th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, installments. 2,000

SIMONS, Charles A., and wife to Charles F. Halsted, as administrator; n s of 69th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year. 800

THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to Morris Steinhardt; w s of 1st Av, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, demand. 8,000

TIETGEN, Christian F., and wife to Caroline E. Tietjen; n s of 10th St, 108 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 46,000

TRIBER, Sadie and Max Marx; 239 West 113th St, 5 years. 1,500

ULLMANN, Rosalie, to Oscar Taussig; 64 East 88th St, 3 years. 1,500

VANDEWART, David, and wife to Mary A. P. Gordon; e s of 2d Av, 25.5 ft n of 103d St, (two mortgages,) 5 years. 20,000

VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to E. E. Black; e s of Bremer Av, 412 ft s from north line of premises of William G. Ver Planck, 2 years. 3,000

SAME to same; w s of Amerson Av, 250 ft s of 164th St, 2 years. 1,000

WHITE, Isaac, to Benjamin Stern; e s of 119th St, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. 18,650

WOOD, Benjamin, to Charles De H. Brower; s s of 105th St, 121.8 ft w of Lexington Av, demand. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BULKLEY, Justus, and another, trustees, to William R. Brown, executor. 33,825

BOWERS, William C., to B. A. Sands and others, executors. 7,136

BOVE, Carmela, to Raffaele Bove. 1

DUNBAR, Joseph B., and another to E. J. Phillips and another. 706

ENDERS, Charles, Jr., to T. J. Duffy. 2,000

FRANKENHEIMER, John, to Sarah Sickel. 6,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to R. F. Tysen. 2,500

FIELD, Cortlandt de P., and another, executors, to Cortlandt de P. Field and another, trustees, (two mortgages). 2

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to J. D. Lieln. 16,000

MERRITT, Charles L., to Georgiana McManus, value considered.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. A. Sands and others, executors, (two mortgages). 31,581

ROOSEVELT, James, executor, to R. W. De Forest and another, trustees. 19,000

ROSENBAUM, Yertha, guardian, to John Frankenheimer. 6,000

SCHAEFER, Louis, and another, to Charles Sieburg and others, trustees. 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to A. V. Pancoast, trustee, and others, (4 mortgages). 48,000

WEIL, Max, to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited. 2,000

Lis Pendens.

36TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Bridget A. Darcy and others against Francis A. Clark and others, (action to compel conveyance.)

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 50 ft front; Riverside Drive, e s, 50.11 ft s of 103d St, 50 ft front; John Townshend against Arnold Liastig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

147TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Leggett Av, 25 ft front; Joseph Carroll against James Nugent and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 18 ft front; Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOULEVARD AND 145TH ST, s e corner; Albert Meldon against Angela M. Devlin and others, (action to set aside mortgage and to declare lien.)

FRANKLIN AV AND 167TH ST, n w corner; John Curtin against Corporation of St. Augustine's Church and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

71ST ST AND WEST END AV, s e corner; Woman's Hospital against Homer Lee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

88TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of West End Av, 18 ft front; Florence C. Joseph against Lizzie Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

100TH ST AND WEST END AV, n e corner; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Charles G. Judson, owner and contractor. $454

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 125 ft front; same against Lewis P. and Charles G. Judson, owners and contractors. 97

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 75 ft w of Jefferson St, 25 ft front; Owen Toher against Betty Middleton, owner; N. Brugman, contractor. 1,550

117TH ST, 63 and 65 East; Brown & Hodgkins against James A. Cunningham, owner and contractor. 2,550

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 151.11 ft n of Terrace View Av, 37 ft front; R. Amorisini against Frederick P. Hummell, owner; A. Zanini, contractor. 291

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...5:18	Sun sets...6:41	Moon rises...2:03

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:12	1:51	7:34	7:55
Governor's Island	1:35	2:25	8:22	8:36
Hell Gate	3:28	4:18	9:50	10:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18.		
Edam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 20.		
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Newport, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Russia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) April 17.—America, London, April 4; Azov, Hamburg, March 31; Lahn, Bremen, April 9; Madiana, St. Thomas, April 11; Majestic, Liverpool, April 10; Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 11; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, April 6; Rhynland, Antwerp, April 6; Rossi, St. Lucia, April 5; Runic, Liverpool, April 5; Salerno, Antwerp, April 1; Seguranca, Havana, April 13.

THURSDAY, April 18.—Bohemia, Hamburg, April 3; Delcomyn, Montevideo, March 25.

FRIDAY, April 19.—Island, Christiansand, April 5; Marsala, Hamburg, April 3; Manhanset, Swansea, April 6; Normannia, Hamburg. April 11; Prussia, Hamburg, April 7.

SATURDAY, April 20.—Chicago City, Swansea, April 6; Etruria, Liverpool, April 13; La Champagne, Havre, April 13; Niagara, Nassau, April 16.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, April 16.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles March 12, with mdse to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Richardson, Avonmouth April 2, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Manheim, (Ger.,) Tholen, Rotterdam April 2, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffiths, London April 4, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Krung, Sanchez, San Dom, 6 days, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW-YORK AND LOWER BAY.—New-York and New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about April 20, 1895, an experimental system of ten (10) electrically-lighted spar buoys will be established on the edges of Gedney and Bayside Range channels, main entrance to New-York Lower Bay from seaward. Each buoy will be surmounted by a lantern, protected by an iron cage, containing a 100-candle power incandescent electric lamp. The buoys on the southerly sides of the channels will be black with white lights, those on the northerly sides red with red lights.

GEDNEY CHANNEL.

Four of the buoys will be placed, at intervals of 2,200 feet, in line with the electric buoys of the present system on the southerly side, and four, at similar intervals, in line with the present electrical buoys on the northerly side of Gedney channel.

The seaward buoy of each line will be abreast of (in line with) Gedney Entrance (Main Channel,) Buoys G. E. 1., and G. E. 2., in their present positions, marking respectively the tail of the south and north bank of the entrance to the channel. Beginning with the seaward one, the buoys in the southerly line will be marked E. 1, E. 3, E. 5, and E. 7, in the northerly line E. 2, E. 4, E. 6, and E. 8.

Bearings of the seaward buoy of each line, as taken from Chart No. 369 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will be: Buoy E. 1—North Sandy Hook Beacon, S. 82° 55' W. (W. ⅝ S.) Romer Shoal Beacon, N. 65° 53' W. (NW. by W.) Centennial Tower, Coney Island, N. 8° 30' W. (N. ¾ W.) Buoy E. 2—North Sandy Hook Beacon, S. 80° 10' W. (W. ⅞ S.) Romer Shoal Beacon, N. 58° 36' W. (NW. by W. ¼ W.) Centennial Tower, Coney Island, N. 0° 22' W. (N. ⅛ W.)

Temporarily, oil lanterns showing a fixed white light will be hung on buoys E. 1 and E. 3, and showing a fixed red light on buoys E. 2 and E. 4.

On the same date Entrance to Main (Gedney) Channel Cut Buoy G., black, first-class can, and Entrance to Main (Gedney) Channel Cut Buoy G., red, first-class nun, will be discontinued.

On the same date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, Gedney Entrance (Main Channel) Buoy G. E. 1, black, first-class can, and Gedney Entrance (Main Channel) Buoy G. E. 2, red, first-class nun, will be shifted to positions just to seaward, respectively, of experimental electric buoys E. 1 and E. 2.

BAYSIDE RANGE CHANNEL.

Of the experimental buoys, one marked B. 1, will be moored alongside of Bayside Range Cut Buoy B. 1, and another, marked B. 2, will be moored alongside of Bayside Range Cut Buoy B. 2.

Until further notice the experimental system will be operated in the daytime, and the present system will be operated as heretofore from sunset to sunrise.

Masters and pilots of vessels are requested to keep their anchors clear of the submarine cables of the system, and exercise particular care not to anchor within the red sector of the North Sandy Hook Beacon Light, between the bearings SW. by W. ¾ W. and W. ⅞ S. Should a submarine cable be fouled by a vessel's anchor inadvertently, masters are requested to clear the bight of the cable from the fluke of the anchor with a slip rope and not to cut the cable.

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 56, after No. 280, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 98 and 99.

Sailed.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) for Glasgow; Sagamore, (Belg.,) for Tampico, via Baltimore; Tyrian, (Br.,) for Gibara; Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Ailsa, (Br.,) for Port au Prince, Gonaives, Aux Cayes, &c.; Richmond Hill, (Br.,) for London and Newcastle; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Saale, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.

WIND—Sandy Hook, April 16,—9:30 P. M.—East, moderate breeze, cloudy.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 16.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Genoa April 11, via Naples, for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Virginia (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, (from Stettin, &c.,) sld from Helsingborg for New-York April 11.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) sld from Swansea for New-York April 13

MILLS CLOSED BY FLOOD

Big Industries Along the Merrimac River Unable to Get Power.

THE STREETS FILLED WITH WATER

Lowell Street Railway Power Station Flooded, Stopping All Cars — Waters Invade Haverhill Stores.

LOWELL, Mass., April 16.—Business on the Merrimac River at this point is practically suspended as a result of the continued rise of the water. It now measures 12 feet above the dam, a rise of over 3½ feet since yesterday.

Nearly every mill at this place is badly crippled. The Merrimac Mill is running but one wheel this morning. Much débris is coming down with the flood. If the rise continues many families will be obliged to leave their homes.

The overflow from the Merrimac has extinguished the fires in the boilers of the street railway power station, causing a complete tie-up of the entire system.

The Boston and Maine Railroad tracks on the Stony Brook Branch are submerged for a considerable distance.

A. L. Brooks & Co.'s sawmill is closed and the engine room is flooded. Pickering's hosiery mill is completely surrounded by water.

The Concord River is overflowing its banks. The Belvidere Woolen Mills have been closed, and the yard is swamped. The New-England Bunting Company has also shut down.

Front Street, on the Merrimac River, is flooded, and the cellars are full of water, as is also the case on Howe Street. Davidson Street, on the Merrimac, is also flooded, and it was impossible for letter carriers to deliver mail there this morning.

The Lovell Felting Mills were obliged to close, a portion of their machinery being covered with water. All the company's storehouses but one are filled with water.

Several dwellings in Pawtucket Street are surrounded by water. The residents in the vicinity of the Pawtucket dam are obliged to use boats to get to and from their houses.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 16.—J. H. Winchell & Co.'s shoe factory and all factories depending upon Chase & Landham's power to run their machinery are closed, the water having filled the boiler rooms and put out the fires. Power from A. Charles Worth's engine room, on Washington Street, which supplies W. B. Thom & Co.'s hat factory, and the power at the Haverhill Iron Works, on River Street, has been stopped by the same cause. At least 4,000 people employed in the factories are idle in consequence.

The basements of houses on River and Water Streets are flooded, and the families have moved out.

The Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill Street Railway, in lower Water Street, is under water. The cars on the Lawrence branch run only to Bailey's Bridge, three miles above the city, the water at that point being four feet deep on the track.

The public park at Washington Square is flooded. At the electric-light plant five steamers have been pumping water from the boiler rooms since 3 o'clock this morning, to keep the water from putting out the fires.

Coal and wood yards and wharves at Bradford are flooded.

In the basements of the large dry goods stores on Merrimac Street is water three feet deep, and the firms are moving their goods from the basements. The water in the river is still rising, and great anxiety is felt.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16.—Nearly all the operatives of mills on the bank of the Merrimac River here were idle to-day because of the high water. The machinery of the Atlantic, Pemberton, Washington, Everett, and Duck mills is practically at a standstill. The main mill of the Pacific Company is closed, the weaving and one other department running on power furnished by steam engines.

The smaller industries operated by water on the south bank of the river are seriously affected. The water is now nearly ten feet above the crest of the dam at Duck Bridge.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 16 —The river is slowly rising. All the mills on the third level canal have been obliged to close except those which run by steam. Some on the second level canal are obliged to stop, but all those on the first canal are running as usual.

The tracks of the Westfield Road are under water at Riverdale.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 16.—Gooch, Walnut, Pearl, Maple, and River Streets in this city, and Irving, Water, and Lincoln Streets in Saco, are partially submerged, in consequence of the freshet.

Persons living in these streets are obliged to use boats to get back and forth from their homes. Pool Island is completely submerged. The bridge leading to it is heavily weighted, to prevent its being carried away.

The loss to lumbermen, caused by the giving way of booms, is estimated at more than $1,000,000. By the breaking of a boom at Hiram 20,000,000 feet of logs were liberated. From all lumber camps comes news of disaster.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16.—Travel by rail is difficult in all parts of the State. Tracks on every line entering here have been washed away, and undermined at frequent intervals by the freshets prevailing in rivers and creeks. Communication with the South by the Concord and Montreal is badly interrupted.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., April 16.—Railroads are not sending out any trains, mail and express trains are stalled, and telegraph wires are down, and the only communication Plymouth has with the outside world is by the long-distance telephone. Highways, both north and south, are flooded. Not since Sunday morning has a train left or arrived here over the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

BRISTOL, N. H., April 16.—Miles of railroad track about here are many feet under water. A number of bridges are submerged. The bridge across the Merrimac at New-Hampton cannot withstand the strain much longer. Everywhere travel is impeded, and telegraph communication is crippled. Earth and rocks are sliding down the bank above the Boston and Maine Railroad station, in this town, and a landslide is expected.

For Consolidation of Pilots.

At the regular meeting of the Pilot Commissioners held yesterday afternoon at 24 State Street, a number of the pilots who were present signed a request for consolidating the interests of the pilots of New-York and New-Jersey.

It was stated that the board would not act on the consolidation unless called upon by a majority of the pilots to do so, and even in that case, acting under the advice of their counsel, William Allen Butler, it was said they would not approve of the consolidation of the pilots of both States.

Admiral Gherardi at the Coroners'.

Rear Admiral Gherardi was one of the visitors to the Coroners' office yesterday afternoon. He sought information about the death of George A. Sprall of Stratford, Conn., who dropped dead on a Sixth Avenue elevated station, at Forty-second Street, recently. He desired the information for the purpose of straightening out some pension papers.

ALL LIKE THE BIG CIRCUS

The Performances at Madison Square Garden Grow in Popularity and There Are New Features Each Week.

The popularity of Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth increases. Last night was the seventeenth of the present season, and the attendance equaled, if it did not exceed, any since the opening day at the Madison Square Garden.

The performances at the outset were as smooth as if weeks of rehearsal had been devoted to them. If they are ideally perfect now, it is not because of pruning or alterations suggested by criticisms, because the one was not needed and the other was impossible, but because of new attractions set in the great mosaic of well-planned amusement and spectacular possibilities.

All that was of value in the last season has been retained, the novelties are startling, up to date, lavish, if not extravagant. The flat races, which begin the seventeen distinct displays, which include more than one hundred acts, present better riders, better horses, and better riding than ever, while the brand-new entertainment, the aquatic carnival, is a show of itself, and the result of daring conception and happy planning. Louis Goldsen's headlong dive of sixty-three feet into seven feet of water at 70 degrees is thrilling enough, but his limit—ninety feet—cannot be tested in Madison Square Garden. The roof is not high enough.

Bernice Natita, with her blonde tresses, suggests Elaine as she gracefully floats in fierce lime light, and the "close call" of Monte Cristo is remembered, when he, tied up in a sack, is dropped into the water, to extricate himself and get to air as speedily as he may. No man who has ever seen lumbering Jone will fail to appreciate McFall's logrolling, and the comicalities of the involuntary immersion of the band, tramps, policeman, picnic parties, and anglers are huge.

The ethnological pageant introduces more strange and interesting people than last year, from the cute and dignified little Cave Dwellers to the Samoan; all equestrian features are above the usual standards of daring and grace; the acrobatic and aerial feats are fascinating and dangerous enough to inspire apprehension; the topical "turns," such as "Trilby," serpentine dances, and a merveilleuse on horseback, are graceful and clever, and the living figures representing ancient, classic, and modern statuary, are decorous and strikingly faithful.

The extravagance of the management of this great circus and hippodrome extends beyond what is shown in the programme. All sorts of filling that is not heralded is detected. If there is a distinctive feature of Barnum & Bailey's, it is the clowns, and this year they have no end of odd conceits, from Al Caron to old-time Billy Burke, who has such funny times with his walking and pugnacious dummy. It is unquestionably a big show.

OPPOSED BY COMMODORE GERRY

His Reasons for Objecting to Mr. Friday's Bill to Allow Stage Children to Dance and Sing.

ALBANY, April 16.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, before the Assembly Committee on Codes, this afternoon argued in opposition to the Friday bill allowing the appearance of children on the stage without the permission of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Gerry said:

This bill is backed by several managers of the better class of theatres, where exhibitions of young children in song and dance are unnecessary, and, except on rare occasions, would not be tolerated by the people of refinement and intelligence who constitute their audiences. These gentlemen have evidently been cajoled into supporting the bill by the belief that in so doing they are elevating the tone of their profession; whereas, in reality, they are the unconscious tools of the proprietors of disreputable resorts and of unscrupulous theatrical brokers and agents, who are utilizing their names and respectability to veneer a measure which otherwise would never have been introduced. The flimsy pretext that "the safeguards around the granting of a license will amply protect the children" is absurd. It is not the exhibition alone, but the education for the exhibition, which ruins the child. No child can sing or dance in any theatre without being first trained and educated so to do.

When engagements are not to be had in first-class places, only those in disreputable resorts remain. Pass this bill and you legalize the education of children for song and dance, and hundreds will at once be started in training; educate them in song and dance and you destroy their voices and their modesty. When this is done, it matters little where they exhibit at first; soon or later they end in unlicensed places and reach the age when license to sing and dance is not required. Then they are beyond rescue.

The pretense that the bill only enlarges the existing power of the Mayor in granting consents in theatrical exhibitions is alike specious and absurd. If passed, it legalizes both song and dance. No Mayor has requested its passage, and it deprives our societies of any notice of the application or right to be heard in opposition to consent by the Mayor or town authorities.

Dr. Stillman of Albany also opposed the bill from a medical standpoint. The harm to children in the ordinary dance was, he said, too great to be estimated.

Judge Dittenhoeffer of New-York, representing the Board of Managers of theatres of New-York and Brooklyn, defended the bill. The argument advanced by Mr. Gerry, he said, was not a new one. It had been used by the gentleman in 1892 in opposition to the bill allowing children to act. The Legislature had passed the bill, and won commendation from the people. The suggestion that girls were ruined by being allowed to dance and sing upon the stage was an unjust one. There were no more disreputable people on the stage than in any other occupation. The stage was not responsible for any more immorality than the factories.

TALKED OVER THE GOULD TAXES

Lawyers Call Upon the Mayor—Want the Amount Reduced.

It was rumored yesterday that ex-Judge John F. Dillon and ex-Tax Commissioner E. L. Parris, counsel for the Jay Gould estate, had called on Mayor Strong to ask that the assessed valuation of the Gould estate be reduced from $10,000,000 to $6,000,000, and that they were willing to compromise at the latter figure.

In reference to this report Mayor Strong said yesterday that counsel for the Gould estate had called upon him and talked the matter over informally, but that they had made no proposition whatever.

The Goulds objected to the assessed valuation of their estate on the ground that they were not residents of this city.

President Barker of the Tax Department said that Mayor Strong had not said anything to him about the matter, and that, in his opinion, if the Goulds were to be relieved from taxation on their personal estate the courts, and not the Tax Commissioners, should do it. Tax Commissioner Blumenthal said that he was of the same opinion.

$10,000 FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE

Torn Out by Dynamite Explosion in the East River Tunnel.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 16.—The dynamite explosion at the mouth of the East River Tunnel Company's shaft, in this city, on the morning of Dec. 29, 1892, in which five lives were lost and about twenty persons injured, was recalled yesterday by a suit brought by Andrew Delaney against the Interisland Construction Company for damages for the loss by his son Edward of an eye.

The boy worked in a restaurant and had his eye torn out by flying glass. The jury returned a verdict of $10,000. There was no defense.

Tried Suicide in the Creek.

FLUSHING, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Patrick Callahan, living with her husband near Flushing Creek, at Fowlersville, attempted suicide to-day. She left the house about 4 o'clock and was seen to jump into the creek by Dennis Cokey, who reached the spot in time to rescue her before she had accomplished her purpose. She had no known motive for the act, it being attributed to temporary insanity.

UPPER WEST SIDE FIRES

Only Three of Them, Says Marshal Mitchel, Were Incendiary.

RESIDENTS ARE STILL ALARMED

Police Work Not Yet Successful—A Suspected Man Proves Innocence—Effect on Insurance Rates.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, Fire Marshal Mitchel, the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and Central Office Detectives Titus, Vallely, and Evanhoe are still investigating the recent mysterious fires on the west side, but up to last night had made no discovery that would lead to the arrest of the person or persons responsible for them.

Fire Marshal Mitchel, when questioned by a reporter as to what conclusions he had arrived at relative to the fires, said:

"With three exceptions, those fires were of purely accidental origin. The three in question were at 79 West Ninety-second, 85 West One Hundred and Fourth, and 105 West One Hundred and Third Streets. Even here we have no direct evidence of incendiarism, but we learned that strange men, with no ostensible business, had been seen loitering about the premises just before and during the progress of the fires. In these houses robberies were reported by some of the tenants after the fires, but those seem incidental to fires in flat and tenement houses."

Monday night was the first time in nearly a week that the residents of the fire district in Columbus Avenue spent a night undisturbed by the clang of fire engine bells or the hoarse shouts of fire alarmists. There has not been a fire in the district since Yee Lee's laundry, 625 Columbus Avenue, was destroyed, early Monday morning. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, in whose precinct nearly all of the fires have occurred, are still acting under rigid orders to keep cellars clear of rubbish and to arrest all suspicious persons on sight.

This, together with the threats of the residents to lynch on the nearest telegraph pole the first suspicious person found lurking about the houses in the neighborhood, has effectually scared the beggars from their accustomed haunts, and even the tramps who come and go along the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad do not venture into the forbidden district.

The residents are still thoroughly alarmed, even though there were no fires in the district yesterday. The police cling to the theory that those of the fires that were incendiary were started by a lunatic.

The insurance companies that had risks on the property that was destroyed are said to have lost in the neighborhood of $250,000, and, as a result, there have been rumors that the rates on buildings in that part of the city would be advanced. Some of the insurance companies will not issue a policy on any building in the district.

There is considerable dissatisfaction about the great amount of territory that Fire Patrol No. 4, which answered alarms in the fire district last week, has to cover. There is but one patrol wagon in the station, which is in Ninetieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and when the wagon is at a fire on the west side, the east side is unguarded. The fire patrol is maintained by the Board of Underwriters at an annual expense of $200,000. The Fire Commissioners will hold a meeting to-day, and it is expected that a movement will be made to reinforce the engine companies in the fire district.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon at Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West, on suspicion of being concerned with the numerous supposed incendiary fires in that neighborhood last week, was arraigned before Justice Koch at the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The policeman who made the arrest said that he had made a thorough investigation of the case, and had been unable to connect Fitzpatrick with the fires. On the contrary, the officer said he had found that the prisoner's account of himself was true, that he lived at 41 North Second Street, Williamsburg, and he was employed as a truckman by a Williamsburg firm, the members of which gave him a first-class character. Justice Koch discharged him.

FROM DALY'S TO THE NORTH CAPE

Mr. Stoddard Takes His Audience Through the Mountains of Norway to View the Midnight Sun.

"The Midnight Sun," in all its glory, was made visible from the stage at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, when John L. Stoddard began the final week of his series of Lenten matinée lectures. The subject of the final lecture of the series was "Norway; The Land of the Midnight Sun," and in some respects, notably in the beauty of the pictures displayed, it was the best of them all. The audience which gathered to accompany Mr. Stoddard on his journey to the far North was one of the largest of the season, and it followed the lecturer with close attention until he left it gazing on the setting and rising of the midnight sun from the rugged brow of the North Cape.

The trip began at Christiania, several views of which, including King Oscar's palace, were shown. From here the start was made for the far North, through the picturesque mountains of the interior of the kingdom. The roads of Norway, over which the journey was made, are marvelous triumphs of engineering skill, and difficult sections of these mountain highways were thrown on the great white screen to mark the progress of the tour. All along the road beautiful cascades were to be seen tumbling down the mountain. Even Switzerland is surpassed by Norway in the number of its waterfalls, which seem to leap from nearly every crag. Finally, the great mountain chain of the interior was safely passed, and the funny-looking carrioles, drawn by Norwegian ponies, were abandoned for the excursion steamer, which piles the waters of the beautiful fjords which open up Norway to the commerce of the world.

Many views of these great arms of the ocean, which have forced their way through the mountain gorges, were shown by means of vivid pictures. In no part of the world is the mountain scenery more alluring than that which towers above these great fjords. The journey, as Mr. Stoddard described it, is "like sailing through the mountains of Switzerland," instead of climbing over them. Finally the coast was reached, and the sail to the north was begun along the shores of Norway, which are so thoroughly protected by natural breakwaters in the form of numberless islands that the water is seldom ruffled, although it is a portion of the Atlantic Ocean.

At length Troudiejeur was reached, and from here the start was made for the North Cape, from which the midnight sun is visible. The Lofoden Islands were rapidly passed, a camp of Laplanders was visited, and Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world, was reached. Here, in this far-off arctic world, vegetation thrives wonderfully, owing to the beneficial influence of the Gulf Stream, which here loses itself after its long passage from the Gulf of Mexico. The North Cape, standing like a fortress, guarding Norway from the arctic pole, is climbed, and from it, at precisely midnight, the sun is seen to dip just above the horizon, and at once began its upward course, making in an instant the death of one day and the birth of another.

This lecture will be repeated Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this Thursday and Saturday mornings at 11.

His Services Recognized.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 16.—Dr. John J. H. Love, who has lived here for the past twenty-five years, and been closely identified with the municipal life of the township, principally on the School Board, was given a complimentary dinner at the hall of the Montclair Club to-night. More than 600 invitations were issued, nearly all of which were accepted.

THE CROP REPORT CONFERENCE

uggestions to Secretary Morton for Securing Greater Accuracy in the Official Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The delegation of members of Boards of Trades and Chambers of Commerce, which has been in conference since yesterday with the Statistician of the Agricultural Department, with a view to bettering the method of gathering crop statistics, after a further discussion this morning, lasting until 12:30 o'clock, adopted the following resolution:

That is is the judgment of the interests represented in this conference that the official crop reporting service should be continued, and that the reports now regularly issued be continued, with such modifications as are here suggested.

That the report on Winter grain be discontinued, but that all other features now embodied in that report be continued.

That in all reports concerning acreage of the various crops reported upon, the department give the area by States in acres as well as by the percentage of the previous year's area.

That the department, instead of having a principal correspondent and three assistants in each county, as at present, make an effort to secure the regular service of one or more reporters in each township, all to make their reports directly to the department at Washington.

That in the selection of these correspondents they should not be taken from farming classes exclusively, but should include, so far as possible, representatives of all classes of rural industry.

That the department discontinue the employment of salaried State agents in the regular crop-reporting work.

That the returns of reserves of wheat, corn, oats, and cotton be had for dates representing the close of the crop years, wheat on July 1, oats on Aug. 1, corn on Nov. 1, and cotton on Sept. 1.

That arrangements be perfected with the United States Consular service for sending by cable to the department, on or about the 9th of each month, a statement giving the best available information concerning prospects for crops of grain and cotton in their respective districts to be published in connection with the domestic crop report when issued.

That it is the sense of this conference that a law should be enacted punishing by fine and imprisonment any employe of the Department of Agriculture who divulges to any one outside of the Department of Agriculture any statistical or other general information of the department previous to the time appointed for officially presenting the same to the public.

These resolutions are submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of Agriculture. Whether or not they will be adopted by the department is a matter for the future consideration of the Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Special telegraphic reports to the Weather Bureau give the following accounts of crop conditions in various sections of the country during the week ending April 15:

New-England—No mail reports from northwestern portion, on account of washouts; heavy rain and much damage done; in north portion water highest for many years; a little farm work done in southern portion.

New-York—Copious rains have started vegetation, but soil still cold and wet and plowing scarcely begun; gardening begun in southeast portion; sugar season late, product poor.

New-Jersey—Warm rains have started grass and Winter grain; seeding and planting in southern section about finished; vegetables in hotbeds ready for transplanting; plowing in central and northern sections progressing; soil in fine condition; heavy frosts have retarded growth.

Pennsylvania—Conditions generally favorable for Spring work and agricultural interests; season very backward; plowing and oat seeding well advanced in southeastern counties, and some clover, potatoes, and tobacco seeded; grain, grass, and fruit buds in healthy condition.

Maryland—Rainy weather retarded farming; wheat, rye, grass, and barley made decided improvement; tobacco plants and early vegetables looking well; peaches in bloom and fruit prospects bright; no damage from hail and frost.

Virginia—Occasional hail on the 14th, but no damage, except slight injury to tobacco plants in Charlotte County; tobacco plants coming up well; conditions generally favorable for farm work; fruit prospects still good.

North Carolina—Week generally favorable; cotton planting begun; corn and Spring oats up; early vegetables being marketed.

South Carolina—Favorable week for farm work; cotton, corn, melons, sugar cane, and tobacco planting being rushed rapidly; heavy frost of the 15th killed some fruit in western portion.

Georgia—Weather very favorable for farm work, but nights too cool; bulk of corn planted and cotton planting general; wheat improving and fruit prospects excellent.

Florida—Crops in eastern portion greatly improved by rains of previous week; dry weather last week put low lands in western portion in fine condition for cultivation.

Alabama—Very favorable week; corn about all planted, and early planted coming up, with good stands; cotton planting progressing rapidly; Spring oats doing well, also vegetables; fruit continues in excellent condition.

Mississippi—All conditions very favorable and rapid progress made in farming operations; cotton planting general and corn is up to a good stand; gardens fine; strawberries promise to be abundant; oat crop excellent.

Louisiana—Favorable week for plowing and planting, but nights rather cool for growth of vegetation; need of rain generally to bring up cotton and corn to good stands; about one-half cotton acreage planted, and corn nearly all planted; rice planting progressing; cane fair.

Texas—Cotton planting delayed by dry weather; vegetation has been damaged in many localities by high and dry north winds; fruit prospects continue favorable.

Arkansas—Corn planting about finished, and some coming up to a good stand; more cotton planted, though planting is not general; wheat, oats, and grass doing finely; fruit prospects excellent.

Tennessee—A very favorable week to farmers; more than half the corn planted; some corn and Irish potatoes up; wheat and Spring oats good; peach and plum trees full of fruit; fruit promises very plentiful.

Kentucky—Farm work slightly retarded, but wheat and grass improved; corn planting commenced in eastern sections; oats and tobacco plants coming up well; fruit trees in full bloom and, except peaches, promise good crop.

Illinois—Week highly favorable to progress of farm work; oats, barley, Spring wheat, and early potatoes practically in ground; early oats up, growing finely; vegetation growing rapidly, though needing rain and greater warmth; fruit trees in full bloom in southern, and buds bursting in central counties.

Indiana—Wheat, rye, clover, and grass are in good condition; oats nearly all sown; plowing for corn progressing.

West Virginia—Crops making slow growth, but look well and have not suffered from frosts and freezing weather.

Ohio—Wheat, grass, barley, rye, and clover have made decided improvement in condition, and are growing finely; oats and clover about all sown and that early planted coming up; plowing delayed.

Michigan—Week favorable; Fall-sown crops greatly improved; fruit prospects excellent; sowing oats and barley in southern sections; plowing general in central section.

Wisconsin—Soil in excellent condition and seeding well advanced, though some frost remains in ground; Winter wheat and clover poor, much being Winter killed; other grain looks well.

Minnesota—Grain seeding, except flax and corn, well advanced; and early-sown sprouting nicely; rain badly needed in northern portion.

Iowa—Farm work advanced more than usual in middle of April; heavy rain on Monday was well distributed and timely.

North Dakota—The season is earlier than usual, and also drier; everything is suffering for rain, and grain that has been sown will not germinate until there is more moisture.

South Dakota—Seeding nearing completion; wheat growing nicely and shows good stand in southern counties, and early-sown starting well elsewhere; ground generally in excellent condition.

Nebraska—Excellent week for growth of vegetation and pushing farm work; seeding of small grain about completed and preparation of corn ground being pushed rapidly; a little corn planted; early fruit trees blossoming very fully.

Kansas—Warm, sunshiny week, with light showers have brought vegetables forward; wheat improving; corn planting vigorously pushed and early planted coming up in the south portion; early fruits in full bloom, promising large crop.

Oklahoma—Corn all planted; wheat, oats, and grass at a standstill; cotton planting begun in southern portion; high wind and continued drought have injured all crops.

Montana—Ground very dry and grass showing need of rain, but reports show that feed on range was never better at this time of year; fruit trees have commenced budding.

Idaho—Work progressing slowly, some lands still under snow; Fall wheat slightly injured by frost; planting hardy vegetables begun; fruit prospects excellent; meadows improving.

Colorado—In northern sections grain about all sown; wheat showing well; crab apples and plums in bloom; fruit prospects good.

New-Mexico—All irrigated crops doing well; cattle ranges need rain to start feed; planting progressing nicely.

Arizona—Good growing weather; hay harvest in progress in Salt River Valley; high winds slightly injured fruit in some sections.

Utah—Plowing and seeding well advanced in sections; good rain Sunday beneficial to vegetation; apricots, plums, and small fruit in bloom; outlook very favorable for farmers and stockmen.

Washington—Grain that is up looks well; Spring seeding mostly finished; too wet for work in western part; fruit uninjured by frost, but there is some light damage by hail.

Oregon—Rain badly needed east of Cascades; vegetation has healthy growth, but slow; sheep shearing has commenced; wool extra fine; more warmth needed.

California—Light frost, but no damage to fruit; abnormally cool weather is retarding all growth; strawberries being shipped in quantities; hops growing vigorously, but need warm weather; haying begun in different portions of State; crop good.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE FLANAGAN CASE

The Jury Cannot Reach a Verdict on the Conspiracy Charge.

EL PASO, Texas, April 15.—The jury in the case of the United States against Webster Flanagan, ex-Collector of this port, charged with conspiracy, could not agree after being out forty hours, and were discharged by Judge Maxey, who continued the case over until next term. Flanagan is the celebrated Texas delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention of 1880, whose "What are we here for?" became proverbial.

He was Collector at El Paso in 1893, when he was charged with conspiring with A. J. Dawson to smuggle from Mexico 16,000 sheep, allowing them to be entered as lambs, on which the duty is 75 cents, instead of sheep, on which the duty is twice that amount. The sheep were run through to Las Cruces and shipped from there on cars. Special Agent Wagstaff of the Treasury expended $10,000 of Government money in working up the case against Dawson, but failed to make it, and lost his position here largely on that account.

Flanagan denies the charge of conspiracy, and claims that all of the 20,000 head were properly valued. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Columbia, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Columbia for Carthagena, Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily at 6:30 PM. April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Monday, from Key West, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 12, 1895.

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Next Departures:
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Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15,10 AM.
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No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
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S. S. Veendam...Saturday, April 20, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam.Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $86; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC ..... via Honolulu ..... April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA ..... June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE ..... Friday, April 19
ALGONQUIN ..... Monday, April 22
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Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
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Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M. ..... Genoa
Werra ..... May 18, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
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Werra ..... June 22, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
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WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Apr.23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr.27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr.30, 9 AM. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM. | Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM
SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
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Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
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New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr.25, 11 AM | Bismck, May 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9,